The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXIII—50. MASSILLON, OHIO, JUNE 11, 1886. WHOLE NO. 1,194.

Spangler & Wade,

—THE—

HATTERS & FURNISHERS,

New Stock and the Latest Styles.

NO. 4 EAST MAIN STREET,

Old Reed Room, MASSILLON, OHIO.

Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Attorney at Law, in H. Beatty's block, in the rooms formerly occupied by R. H. Folger.

R. A. PINN, Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Office in Bammerlin's Block, Erie street

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public. Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 16 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, O'hio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JAMES A. HACKETT, Furniture Dealer, Wall Paper, Curtains, etc., No. 16, West Main st.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

H. B. GARRIGUS, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8 30 to 10.30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence 241 East Main street.

H. C. ROYER, M. D
SURGEON.
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:0 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie Street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

TINNERS.

HENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

DRY GOODS.

WATKINS BROS., Dry Goods, Notions, Etc., No. 20, East Main street.

THE MASSILLON BEE HIVE CASH STORE, Special departments: Domestic Dry Goods, Silks and Fancy Goods, Notions and Hosiery, Carpets and Oil Cloths and Merchant Tailoring. Allman, Putman & Leighley, Proprietors.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

Jewelry and Watches.

New Goods Just Arrived.

Everybody should call at

COLEMAN'S

Jewelry Store,

No. 5 Erie Street,

and see his splendid stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. It will pay you, for all goods are marked down to the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

No use going away for goods when you can buy here as cheaply as in any city in the Union.

JOS. COLEMAN.

Cedar Posts, Fencing,

—AND—

Building Material.

The Sippo Coal Co. has for sale a large lot of Cedar Fence Posts and Fence Boards which will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Also, a choice lot of building timber, joist and scantling, which will also be sold exceedingly low An opportunity such as may not occur again for years is now presented to those who desire to construct buildings or fencing. Call at the office of

SIPPO COAL CO

Massillon, Aug. 18, 1884-9

Knapp & Dillon,

(Successors to J. F. Hess & Bro.,)

Practical Plumbers,

GAS and STEAM FITTERS,

Dealers in

Gas Fixtures, Brass Goods

and all kinds of

Pumps, Hydrants, Street Washers, Garden Hose and Hose Reels.

Fitting Country Residences a Specialty.

Orders promptly attended to at reasonable price

16 NORTH ERIE STREET,

MASSILLON, OHIO

LATEST NEWS.

Powderly is Well Satisfied—He Has No Fear of the Home Club—New Rules as to Strikes.

Home Rule Defeated—Mr. Gladstone's Bill Rejected by a Majority of 30.

The President and His Bride Return from Their Honeymoon.

LONDON, June 8.—A division was taken last night in the house of commons on the second reading of the home-rule bill, and the government was defeated by a majority of 30, the vote standing 311 yeas to 341 nays. After the result of the vote was made known Mr. Gladstone moved an adjournment, and the motion was adopted.

The political excitement throughout England, and especially at London, prior to the division was very great. Crowds began to gather at the parliament buildings early in the morning, and the scenes of the day on which the bill was introduced were repeated.

Members of parliament began arriving early in the day, and by midday 1 seats were "hatted" There were at that hour, also, many people in the diplomatic, peers', and ladies' galleries.

The house was crowded to its utmost capacity when the hour for opening its session arrived. Mr. Gladstone did not enter the house until 4:55, long after the commons had assembled. When he was recognized by the crowds outside he was cheered again and again, and the shouting did not cease until he had disappeared in the building. His appearance in his seat on the government benches was the signal for loud cheering from his partisans in the house.

The premier wore a single white rose in the lapel of his coat. He was calm and unperturbed. Rising soon after his entry to reply to a question asked by the opposition, Mr. Gladstone said that he was unable to promise to incorporate measures for home-rule government in England, Wales, and Scotland in the revised Irish home-rule bill when it was brought in during the autumn session in the event of its passing the second reading now.

LONDON, June 9.—The British cabinet has unanimously resolved to appeal to the country. Mr. Gladstone has sent a special messenger to Queen Victoria recommending the dissolution of parliament about June 28. It is expected that the elections can be held within a month from that date, and that the new members will assemble early in August. John Bright was among the liberals and radicals who voted against the home-rule bill. The only Parnellite voting with the opposition was Captain O'Shea, representing a district of Galway.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—President Cleveland and bride and Colonel Lamont and wife left Deer Park at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, arriving here at 7:25 p. m.

When the train reached the K street crossing, out toward the suburbs, some distance from the main depot, a large crowd of people, many of them in carriages, had congregated in hopes of catching a glimpse of the President and his bride. But they were doomed to disappointment, as the train merely slackened speed at the crossing, and then continued slowly in to the central Baltimore & Ohio depot. Here perhaps 400 or 500 people, more fortunate than those at the K street crossing, awaited outside the depot the arrival of the train. When it came to a stop the President was the first of the quartet in the rear car to alight. Mrs. Cleveland followed and, assisted by the President, stepped nimbly from the car. Colonel Lamont and his wife came tripping a few seconds later, and the party walked briskly out through the depot to the front of the building, where the President's seal browns and his carriage, with Albert Hawkins, whip in hand, were waiting. It occupied only a few seconds' time for the four to enter the carriage, and they were off for the White House—home after an absence of six days.

Platoons of policemen were at both places to keep the crowd back and in order. As the President stepped from the car he looked warm and tired. He lazily lifted his hat to the salute of a police officer, while a faint smile played over his face. It was evident from the redness of Mr. Cleveland's neck and hands that he had taken little care of his complexion during his sojourn in the mountains, while his wife looked as fair and blooming as ever.

PITTSBURG, June 5.—General Master Workman Powderly was asked by your representative this evening about the alleged movement of the order to oust him and his supporters from office. "So far as I can discover anything in the home club," he said, "it is simply a little circle of men in the order who are more intimate with one another than with other members. These men claim that their object is to build a home for each of the members and they have between $3,000 and $4,000 in their treasury. Our order's advocacy of arbitration, to which the Amalgamated Association is opposed, would not form a barrier in the way of that association joining us. We simply recommend arbitration, but we do not believe in compulsory arbitration. I don't think Federal interference in arbitration is a good thing. Congress might just as well make a law regulating the manner of conducting strikes. When we have thorough organization we can do without legislation. The scale conferences of the iron manufacturers and workers are a form of arbitration we advocate."

"Are you satisfied with the work of the Cleveland convention?"

"Yes. They have granted the powers I wanted and passed laws limiting the indiscriminate use of the strike and boycott. Such a strike as that in the Southwest cannot occur again. Under present laws, when trouble occurs the General Executive Board will telegraph to the one of the six assistants nearest to the place, instructing him to go here and take testimony. The testimony will be forwarded to the General Board for its decision. Without an order from the board a strike or boycott will not be legal. The statement that the board has been enlarged to eleven members is incorrect. It still has only five members, the six men newly appointed being only assistants."

CHICAGO, June 7.—A formal and final report in the anarchist cases was submitted by the grand jury to Judge Rogers on Saturday. A few more indictments were handed in and the court discharged the jury.

The report states that true bills were found only against such persons as had, by abusing the privilege of free speech, been more or less instrumental in causing the riot and bloodshed at Haymarket square. The jury declined to find bills against certain "weak and ignorant" persons who were shown by evidence to be tools of designing men. The jury thought the danger greatly magnified and the number of anarchists overestimated. The anarchist conspiracy had no real connection with the strikes or labor troubles, according to the report, but they were simply made its opportunity. So exaggerated, continued the report, was the strength of the anarchists, that politicians had cringed before it, and processions were tolerated that were a shame to the city and an affront to every law-abiding citizen.

Fielden, Spies, Schwab, Fischer, Lingg, Engel and Neebe were arraigned, and each was handed an indictment for murder. They each in turn entered pleas of not guilty. The cases will come up for trial before Judge Rogers on Thursday, unless by agreement of counsel a postponement is made.

LABOR NOTES.

The Pittsburg tailors' strike was declared off Tuesday.

The demands of the Alleghany county (Pa.) brick-makers for an advance in wages of 20 per cent has been granted.

The strike begun by the building trades of St. Louis for eight hours, involving 1,000 men, was declared off Friday. It was a failure.

About 12,000 tailors in New York, Newark and Williamsburg, who have been doing "piece-work," struck to help the 8,000 journeymen tailors of New York, who have been on strike for some time.

The boycott against the Phœnix mill at St. Louis, instituted by the amalgamated council of building trades, has been declared off and the lockout threatened by the master builders will not be carried into effect.

The strike of Westmoreland county (Pa.) coal miners, affecting over two thousand men, is over, the men having agreed to accept 55 cents a ton, two weeks' pay, and no discrimination being made by operators as to employes.

The Phœnix Furniture factory, of Grand Rapids, Mich., one of the largest in the country, adopted the eight hour system May 1. Monday an attempt was made to return to ten hours, when 410 of the employes walked out. No settlement has as yet been effected. The men are very quiet, and no trouble is anticipated.

On Friday a general tie-up was ordered of the street car lines in New York and Brooklyn. On Saturday the cooler-headed men began to consider the question of going back to work without orders, but soon a messenger came from the executive committee with permission for them to resume work. Then the men went to President Thorn and told him they were ready to go to work in a body, and at 12:30 the cars were again started. President Lyon, of the Third avenue road, to-day, said: "This is a general surrender that will mark the beginning of the final dissolution of the Knights, and they may lay the whole blame to the incapacity and utter lack of honor and honesty in their leaders. It is victory for the workingmen over the tyranny of ignorant and avaricious men, whom they have allowed to lead them by the nose. We have beaten them at every point—at the strike, boycott, and at the tie-up—and it has now become a fixed fact that we run our roads regardless of their dictates."

GENERAL NEWS.

N. W. Aldrich was on Tuesday re-elected senator from Rhode Island.

In the Joliet penitentiary, John O'Brien killed Asa R. Parks with a spade.

The democratic state central committee of Illinois has chosen Arthur Orendorff chairman.

Ore taken from a farm near Louisiana, Missouri, yielded $7 in gold and $1 in silver to the ton.

The business portion of Salem, Iowa, was burned on Wednesday evening, the loss aggregating $60,000.

Oscar Neebe, a Chicago anarchist, was admitted to bail in $17,000, five men appearing as bondsmen.

James Dacey, the Chicago murderer, having been pronounced sane by a jury at Woodstock, will mount the gallows July 16.

Colonel R. M. Hoe, of New York, famous as a manufacturer of printing-presses, died at Florence, Italy, of heart disease.

Water is being sold on the streets of Galveston at 50 cents per barrel. There has been but one fall of rain since the winter closed.

The Cincinnati saloon-keepers have decided to not pay their tax under the Dow law until the matter has been tested in the courts.

A party of leading Democrats of Indiana is negotiating for the purchase of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, on which it has secured an option.

All the anarchists now in jail at Milwaukee expect to take a change of venue to Judge Hamilton and carry their cases forward to October.

Col. E. Spencer Pratt, a prominent citizen of Alabama, is mentioned as the probable successor of Fred H. Winston as minister to Persia.

Reports of the condition of the growing wheat, corn, and oats are only fairly favorable, on account of dry weather in the northwest during May.

It is said that President Cleveland and his bride will spend the month of August in the White mountains, making a tour of the chief resorts.

During a political quarrel at Boonville, Indiana, John S. Gentry killed Dr. Agee, whose brother was recently lieutenant governor of Nebraska.

Major E. C. Boynton, of Newburgh, New York, has discovered in a Vermont homestead all the original orders issued to the Revolutionary army at West Point.

John Reeder, a farmer in a township adjoining Koposha, Wisconsin, is unable to find $2,500 in currency and securities which he had concealed in his granary.

The grand jury at Springfield, Mo., returned an indictment against Mrs. Molloy, charging her with being an accessory after the fact, in the murder of Sarah Graham.

A special from Fort Davis, Tex., says that the ten months' drought in Presidio county, the sheep growing section of that state, was broken Tuesday night by heavy rains.

Additional crop reports from St. Paul says that the yield of wheat in that district promises to be one half more than last year. But little wheat was injured by the frost and drought.

The cities of Raleigh and Beaufort, North Carolina, voted on Monday to prohibit the sale of liquors. Other leading towns were about equally divided on the question.

William Barr, a prominent capitalist of Lincoln, Neb., on trial for perjury, was acquitted. He was charged with answering falsely questions as to his eligibility to serve on a jury.

At a summer resort near Akron, Ohio, where nine hundred Knights of Labor went on an excursion, the son of a leading merchant named Rice was shot dead by Perry Saunders.

Jim Dacey, the murderer of Alderman Gaynor, under sentence of death at Woodstock, Ill., having failed to prove his insanity, set fire to his couch Saturday and feigned uncontrollable mania.

The anarchists of Milwaukee are charged with an attempt to burn the residence of Major Traenmer, of the Fourth battalion, in revenge for his work in suppressing the riot at Bay View.

The Rock Island road has let contracts for the construction of the first forty miles of extension west of St. Joseph, Missouri. The rails for four hundred miles of track have been contracted for.

The Peoria Merchants' National Bank is found to have a surplus of $90,000, Hoke having stolen $178,000, of which $68 7 0 was from the old bank. The stockholders have voted to resume business.

B. F. Bigelow, the defaulting teller of a national bank in Washington, was on Wednesday pardoned by President Cleveland. The prisoner's wife died, recently, leaving seven small children to the care of their grandparents.

A package of $10,000 in currency, sent by express from a bank in Cincinnati to another in Van Wert, Ohio, suffered a delay of twenty-four hours, and was found to contain only cotton, pasteboard, and railroad advertising bills.

The Ohio State Liquor Dealers' Association has been organized at Columbus to oppose all legislation that in any way tends to tax or assess the liquor traffic in the state. A fund of $15,000 has been subscribed to fight the present tax law.

Benjamin Christiana and an unknown man were fatally injured by the premature explosion of a dynamite blast in a limestone quarry in Mahoning county, Ohio. The men were thrown twenty-five feet and their bodies horribly mutilated.

Joseph F. Wilson, of Peoria, Illinois, who attained the rank of major in the union army, has been appointed on the soldiers' roll of the house of representatives, to succeed the late General Stannard, of Vermont. He was distigured for life at Fort Donelson.

At Seattle, Wyoming Territory, the United States grand jury has found indictment against ten leaders of the recent anti-Chinese riots. It also claims to have proof of the existence of the Red American International Workingmen's Association, which is exactly the same in purport as that of the Chicago anarchists.

The case of Thankful Tanner vs. Mrs. Lucretia Garfield, widow of the late President Garfield, was begun in the Common Pleas Court at Cleveland, Thursday. Thankful, who is a notorious woman of the town, sues Mrs. Garfield for $25,000 damages for slight injuries received by being knocked down by Mrs. Garfield's carriage on Dec. 22, 1884. It is believed the Tanner woman purposely ran against the carriage.

Maxwell, the murderer of Preller, was found guilty of murder in the first degree Saturday noon. The prisoner received the verdict with blanched face and downcast eyes. After the jury had been polled Maxwell was taken back to his cell to await the result of a motion for a new trial. The jury retired at 9 o'clock Friday night. The first vote taken stood 9 to 3 for conviction. A second ballot stood 10 to 2; the third 11 to 1, and the last 12 for conviction.

Master Workman Powderly, in a telegram to a friend, denies the allegations published that he is about to resign his position. He says the best of feeling exists between himself and the other members of the board; that the knights intend to meet the trade unions more than half way, and that it cannot be very long before all labor organizations in the country are under one head. Mr. Powderly says that all talk of dissension in the order is the work of enemies of labor.

Balthasar Rau, an advertising agent of Spies's *Arbiter Zeitung* in Chicago, was arrested in Omaha, Thursday at the home of a leader of the socialists. Rau admits his identity. He says he was in Chicago the night of the riot, but had no connection with it. He left the city on the 25th and has been in Omaha ever since. Rau is a German, 26 years old. A telegram was received from Chief Ebersold to hold Rau at all hazards, as he had in his possession valuable information, and to keep from him all papers and dispatches.

The body of John Kelly, the dead New York politician, was buried from the Roman Catholic cathedral on 5th avenue Saturday. Archbishop Corrigan celebrated mass, assisted by Mgr. Farley and Father Maher, McDonnell, and James Farley. Mgr. Preston preached a funeral sermon. The pallbearers were Eugene Kelly, August Belmont, Frederick Smyth, Thomas S. Brennan, Henry Hilton, John T. Agnew, Arthur Leady, and John J. Gorman. The cathedral was thronged with prominent New York politicians. Within the chancel rail sat many distinguished clergymen, including Bishop Conroy, of Trenton, N. J.

The grand jury at Milwaukee completed its labors and returned six more indictments against alleged rioters. The jury was in session thirteen days and found fifty-seven true bills and examined 130 witnesses. Several boycotts inaugurated by the printers' and barbers' unions were not considered at all. Robert Schilling, state organizer of the Knights of Labor in this state, was arrested on two capiases, he having been indicted by the grand jury for conspiracy. Schilling had just returned from Cleveland where he attended the Knights of Labor Convention. He was locked up with the indicted anarchists at the County Jail, pending the fixing of his bail by Judge Maloney. Schilling is the editor of the *Volks. H.*, the labor organ of Milwaukee.

WASHINGTON.

The secretary of state has accepted the resignation of E. H. Winston as minister to Persia, which was forwarded soon after the latter arrived at Teheran.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

Speaker Carlisle has caused a review to be made of the condition of the business of the House up to the close of the session Wednesday. It appears that 9,127 bills and 158 joint resolutions have been introduced. The House has passed 191 public bills and 741 private bills, and 281 private bills from the House have been acted on by the Senate and become laws. Four bills that originated in the House have been vetoed. All of the fourteen general appropriation bills, except the legislative, sundry, civil, fortification, naval, and deficiency bills, have passed the House, and two general appropriation bills are in the hands of conference committees. In the Senate 2,700 bills and 68 joint resolutions have been introduced, and 175 public and 271 private bills have been passed. The House has passed 36 public bills and 87 private bills sent over by the Senate, and they have become laws.

MANNING'S RESIGNATION.

Correspondence between Mr. Manning and the President is made public. It shows that the Secretary of the Treasury wrote to Mr. Cleveland May 20 last, stating that the full recovery of his health had been pronounced an affair of weeks, and a longer period of rest, especially during the hot months, was prescribed. Under these circumstances Mr. Manning was of the opinion that he should stand aside and make way for one immediately capable of fulfilling every requirement of the public service in a department of the Government so difficult and important. The President's reply, dated June 1, after expressing the warmest friendship for Mr. Manning and praising him for the sentiments of devotion to public duty as well as fidelity to the Administration contained in his letter, asks him to postpone for a while any insistence upon his resignation, and earnestly requests him to take a leave of absence until Oct. 1 next, when, if Mr. Manning still desires to step aside, action will be taken in the matter. To this proposition the Secretary assented, and Assistant Secretary Fairchild will continue to act as head of the department until the specified time

A SWEEPING MEASURE.

The house judiciary committee has agreed to report favorably the Edmunds anti-polygamy bill with many amendments, some of which are of a radical nature. The bill as it came from the senate compelled the lawful wife of the person accused of polygamy to testify against him. The committee propose to amend the bill in that respect so as to make the wife a competent witness, but not to compel her to testify or permit her to testify as to any confidential matter contrary to the rule of common law. The change in the statute of limitations in the bill as it came from the senate is stricken out, and the second section of the bill, relating to the attachment of witnesses, is amended so as to authorize the issue of such attachments only when it is necessary, as shown by the oath of two credible witnesses. The section requiring the record of all marriages is retained, but the fifth section, which authorizes the examination of private records of marriages, is stricken out. The section prohibiting female suffrage is retained intact. A material change is made in the twelfth section, which authorizes the appointment of fourteen trustees to act in conjunction with the trustees of the Mormon church in administering its affairs.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

JUNE 2. The bankruptcy bill was again laid before the Senate today.

Mr. Brown said that of the 60,000,000 people of the United States not 1,000,00 desired this bankruptcy bill. It was desired by the bankers and brokers and by the creditor class generally, as well as by the lawyers. It was a good bill for those classes but a bad bill for the remainder of the people. He reviewed the history of our former bankrupt laws to show that this class of national legislation had not worked well, and was not desired by the people. He analyzed the provisions of the pending bill to show that they would have an injurious effect on that class of people who buy goods on credit, and would discriminate against them in favor of people who are "very well able to take care of themselves." The bill would result in the putting into voluntary bankruptcy of persons who should be thirty days behind in their payments. What would our country merchants say to this? They were usually more prompt in their payments than city merchants, yet the country merchants were sometimes unavoidably behind in their payments for more than thirty days. The people of the United States would not stand such an iniquity as this bill. On behalf of the people whom he represented Mr. Brown protested against its passage.

The Senate proceeded to other business.

JUNE 3. The consideration of the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill in the Senate was postponed until Monday next. Senator Mitchell then addressed the senate at length on the bill substituting the Chinese for lands sustained in the Rock Springs riot. He declared that the government was under no legal or moral obligation to pay the money provided for in the bill, and characterized the measure as an insult to American citizenship. The bill was then laid aside, and the bill providing for the taxation of railroad grant lands was taken up.

Senator Hoar, on Senator Plumb's suggestion, withdrew his amendment which limited persons from owning more than 640 acres, and after considerable debate the bill was passed.

Senator Van Wyck then called up the house bill on the same subject, and on his motion the committee on public lands was discharged from its further consideration. He then moved the senate bill as an amendment in the nature of a substitute to the house bill. The motion was agreed to and the house bill was amended accordingly.

In the "disagreeing vote" of the two houses thus brought about the senate on motion of Mr. Van Wyck, ordered a committee of conference.

Senator Evarts called up the bill to indemnify the Chinese for the losses incurred by the riots at Rock Springs, Wy. T. He characterized the acts complained of as disgraceful to any community in which they occurred, and disgraceful to any government that would not punish the guilty parties and repair the damages done. "Our people," he said, "must rescue itself from this foul blot on our civilization."

Senator Call regarded the acts complained of as constituting a barbarism so foul that language failed to adequately describe it. He supported the bill.

The matter then went over till to-morrow.

JUNE 4.—The Chinese indemnity bill was placed before the Senate this afternoon, and Senator Cockrell argued strongly against it. The distinguished representative of the Chinese government, Mr. Cockrell said, had undertaken to suppress, apparently, or ignore, the actual origin of the disturbance, and so had the senators from New York, Ohio, and Vermont. He denied that we are required to extend to the Chinese or any other foreigner any greater right of redress for wrongs than is given to citizens of the United States. No principle of justice, equity, reciprocity, or Christianity required us to pay claims of this kind.

At the close of Mr. Cockrell's speech the bill was brought to a vote and passed—,

[Continued on 8th page.]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CLEVELAND'S WEDDING.

OUR CORRESPONDENT AND SPECIAL ARTIST DESCRIBE IT.

Married in the Blue Room—An Unkissed Bride—Mother-in-Law Folsom. They Couldn't Fool the Reporters—The Bride Does Not Promise to Obey.

Frank Clara Folsom is the first bride of a president who was ever married in the White House. It was probable her pretty, girlish wish that the wedding should take place there. It was what a girl would naturally like. The president seems to have yielded to her wishes in almost everything, much more moved than was to have been expected from a bachelor of his nature, years and stubby make up.

All the world knows by this time whether it was Miss or Mrs. Folsom that the president was going to marry. But there are many things more all the world would like to know, which unfortunately it will probably never find out. For instance, where and how was the courting done, and when was the question popped? That's what an admiring country would like to know.

There was Private Secretary Col. Daniel Lamont. He has proved himself worth his weight in gold. He superintended the president's wedding trousseau, as the funny papers called it. He decided just the shade of lilac gray that predominated in the dressing gown, the exact width of the diagonal ribbed stripe in the wedding trousers. Dan'l met the bride down the bay, took her to the Gilsey house, in New York, and then hurried back to Washington to see that the dining room chairs were set in the proper place. Dan'l got the license and saw the minister. He coached the president about the proper time to put the ring upon the bride's finger. Now, the query arises, Didn't Dan'l pop the question, too? Grover never had any practice in these little matters.

The parson who married the pair was Dr. Sunderland, the president's pastor, a Presbyterian and a Republican.

REV. DR. BYRON SUNDERLAND.

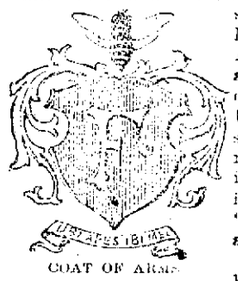
Dr. Sunderland has a worthy, earnest face, with black eyes, and a look as though dyspepsia was not all unknown to him.

He is a Vermonter, who came to Washington before the war. He is nearly 60 years old, said to be hot-tempered and very bossy. Many years ago Dr. Sunderland was the minister of a church which the Cleveland family attended in central New York. That was why the president chose him for his pastor in Washington.

It is said that the presents to the bride amount to not less than $100,000. One diamond necklace is said to be worth $15,000. A newspaper reporter writes that the Tiffanys said that Tuesday, June 1, was the biggest day in the history of the firm, that all the foreign ministers and cabinet officers seemed to be buying presents at once. But nobody knows whether this is true or not.

The reporters got hold of the style of stationery used by Miss Frankie, and described it in their graphic way. The paper is smooth, large and pure white. The president's brief cares now affect the nonsensical little colored note paper that so many girls are devoted to. But the main point about it is that the young lady uses a coat of arms, and has it stamped upon her paper. How's that for Jeffersonian simplicity? howl the gossips. Well, there is really nothing unrepublican about the use of a coat of arms. It only shows one's descent, that one had ancestors whom he can trace back. It is merely an interesting record of family history, nothing more.

Mrs. Cleveland's heraldic device is a blue shield bearing the letter "F" upon it. Above the "F" is a golden bee with outstretched wings. Underneath the shield is the Latin motto: "Ubi apes ibi mel." Translated it means: "Where the bees are there is honey."



COAT OF ARMS.

The night before her wedding Miss Folsom, with her mother and cousin, Ben Folsom, traveled from New York to Washington to meet her president bridegroom, after the fashion of ladies who wed kings and emperors. In the gray of the morning the snow-white dome of the Capitol loomed into sight to Frank Clara, as sweet a bride as ever the sun shone on, bless her. Just such a girl as ought to be first lady in a republic. If you have read the proceedings of her arrival you will find she does not travel with a maid or even a nasty little lap dog.

Best of all, when she was getting ready to leave the New York hotel for Washington, she helped pack her trunks with her own fair, independent hands. It is a credit to her. It shows there is none of the silly snob about her, at least as far as we know.

Our picture is a copy of the very last photograph of her, in her beautiful wedding gown. If that wedding dress is a further index of her character, then once more Grover and the country are to be congratulated. It was in exquisite taste simple and dignified. It was a very rich corded ivory white satin with a plain rounded train five yards long.

The train flowed plain in two organ plaits from the waist, and had no trimming around the edge of the splendid satin. Before, there is a short apron-front draping of Indian silk of the same color. A narrow band of orange buds borders this apron. The bodice is cut V-shaped, and has a satin lapel crossing it from left to right, and

THE BRIDE.

fastened upon the right hip. At the shoulder seams two exquisitely fine scarfs of India muslin begin. They cross upon the breast, and are tucked under the satin lapel. These scarfs are bordered with orange buds. The sleeves reach just below the elbow, and are trimmed with bands of the muslin. A tiny bouquet of orange buds is fastened on the inner side of the arm at the elbow.

Then there was an enormously long veil—six yards long, of fine white silk tulle. Where it is fastened upon the head there is a bunch of orange flowers and myrtle. The veil flows back and covers the entire train. That was all there was of this exquisite wedding gown; no flubdery, no cutting up into jags and dabs of trimming, but just plain and beautifully flowing, like the garments of a goddess.

The main length of the White House is east and west. Just inside the north front runs a long corridor. Through this corridor the public are admitted at levees. At the east end of this is one staircase, at its west end another. From the large room overhead, down the west staircase, came the bride and groom to be joined in holy matrimony. It was a royal sight. The stately looking president, in tight fitting, perfect evening dress, his face beaming with happiness, escorted his fair girl bride down the steps. Her train was so long that it swept the stairs almost from the top.

DOWN THE STAIRCASE.

In this superb style the pair moved eastward along the grand corridor till they came to the Blue parlor. It gets its name because it is furnished in blue. Here the guests were grouped. There were not many—only twenty-six persons in all, the cabinet ministers and their wives, and a few relatives. Two of the cabinet are widowers—Secretary of State Bayard and Secretary of the Interior Lamar. The other cabinet officers came with their wives who were all smiles, and were beautifully dressed. These two—Lamar and Bayard—came each alone. Each, particularly Secretary Bayard, looked serious and a little melancholy as he descended alone from his carriage and went up the broad front steps.

There was no procession of relatives and bridesmaids attending the stately pair. Alone they went along the corridor, alone they stood under the chandelier, in front of Dr. Sunderland. The Red room is next west of the Blue room. From the door of the Red room our skillful artist made a hurried, though very correct, sketch. As the bridal pair stood to be married, their backs were towards the corridor, their faces towards the south. They faced a wonderful and fairy-like structure of flowers.

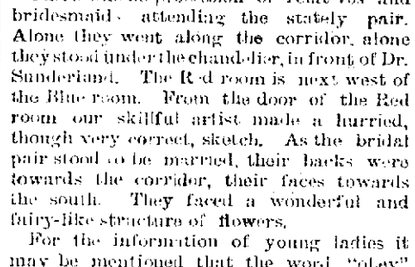
For the information of young ladies it may be mentioned that the word "obey" was not included in the bride's part of the vows. The service was the same for both, except that where Grover promised to "cherish," Frankie promised to "honor."

It is noticeable that while there were several widows and single women present at the ceremony, there were only two bachelors. One was Mr. Ben Folsom, the bride's cousin; the other was Mr. Sham. Bissell, the president's former law partner in Buffalo. He has as big a double chin as the president himself, and is said to have beamed upon the happy occasion "with a smile that weighed a pound."

Rev. William Cleveland, the president's brother, from up in New York state, assisted at the ceremony, though Dr. Sunderland didn't seem to need much help, and there is every reason to believe he tied the knot good and strong.

Reports of the wedding ceremony were obtained from that good and helpful man, Col. Dan Lamont, and they were much complimented. May every president who takes a new wife have as useful a private secretary.

To a disinterested observer, the joke of the whole affair is the newspaper young men. Before one is inclined to say hard words of



PLAN OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

their "cheek," so called, look at the thing. You public, particularly you feminine public, read every word about the wedding before you got your breakfast, didn't you? You men, too—don't say you didn't just "glanced over it" as you rode down town to business. You know you did. There were tremendous editions of the daily papers sold next morning after the wedding, and somebody must have bought them. Newspaper people know by experience what the dear public likes to read. They mean to supply the want, for that is how they make their living. If reporters did not have "cheek," as you call it, and persistence and dauntless courage and heroic physical endurance, you would not get your news, and they would not get their bread and butter. A reporter who would not have hung around and spied on and dogged everybody about the White House would have lost his place without a moment's notice.

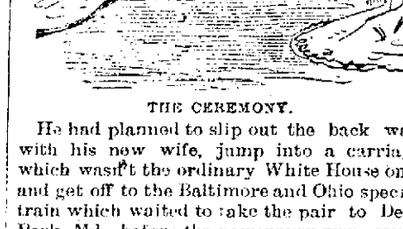
It was not the newspaper men's fault that this disagreeable work had to be done. The square, pleasant thing, and the thing for the president to do, would have been to have the marriage announcements, yes, even the route selected for the wedding journey, given to the newspapers in a few simple words, before the event took place. Even private citizens who are in any way prominent do that. A simple, dignified request, that for once during his term of office, the president of the United States would like to be in quiet and privacy as much as possible, would have been sufficient. The people are loyal enough to him and kindly enough to have respected his wishes, and he would have enjoyed far more privacy than he got, as it was.

THE CEREMONY.

He had planned to slip out the back way with his new wife, jump into a carriage which wasn't the ordinary White House one, and get off to the Baltimore and Ohio special train which waited to take the pair to Deer Park, Md., before the newspaper men could "get on to it." Blind man! Did he think to fool the newspapers? The correspondents made a cordon around the White House grounds, and watched every slit where a pig could crawl through.

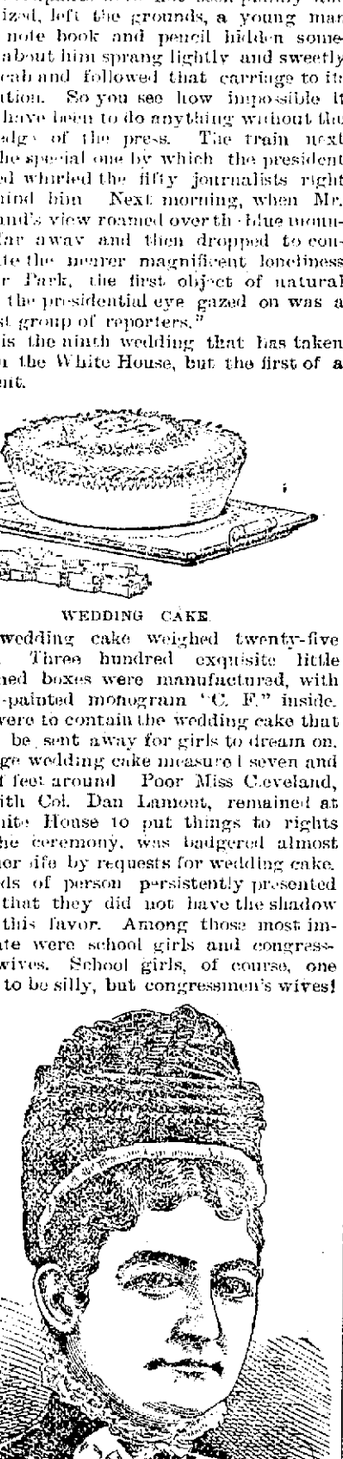
When the bride had just tasted the supper and taken a bit of the wedding cake, she changed her royal gown for one to travel in, and she and her new husband darted out the back gate and into the carriage that waited for them. It took an obscure out of the way route to the station. But fifty newspaper men were too many to be fooled. Those who stood guard had cabs waiting at every entrance. They made common cause in pursuit of their aim. Every time a carriage, whose occupants were not seen plainly and recognized, left the grounds, a young man with a note book and pencil hidden somewhere about him sprang lightly and sweetly into a cab and followed that carriage to its destination. So you see how impossible it would have been to do anything without the knowledge of the press. The train next after the special one by which the president traveled whirled the fifty journalists right on behind him. Next morning, when Mr. Cleveland's view roamed over the blue mountains far away and then dropped to contemplate the nearer magnificent loneliness of Deer Park, the first object of natural beauty the presidential eye gazed on was a "modest group of reporters."

This is the ninth wedding that has taken place in the White House, but the first of a president.



WEDDING CAKE.

The wedding cake weighed twenty-five pounds. Three hundred exquisite little satin-lined boxes were manufactured, with a hand-painted monogram "C. F." inside. These were to contain the wedding cake that was to be sent away for girls to dream on. The large wedding cake measured seven and one half feet around. Poor Miss Cleveland, who, with Col. Dan Lamont, remained at the White House to put things to rights after the ceremony, was badgered almost out of her life by requests for wedding cake. Hundreds of persons persistently presented claims that they did not have the shadow of for this favor. Among those most importunate were school girls and congressmen's wives. School girls, of course, one expects to be silly, but congressmen's wives!



MOTHER-IN-LAW FOLSOM.

Herewith is an authentic picture of Mrs. Folsom, Frankie's mother. It is from a photograph by Mr. McMichael, of Buffalo. Mrs. Folsom does not really look more than ten years younger than her new son-in-law. She still wears her widow's cap and mourning for the late Oscar. She changed her black to a lavender silk on the occasion of her daughter's wedding. She is said to be small and shrinking, while her daughter is tall and stately.

There was one sad omission at this otherwise beautiful wedding. The husband did not kiss his new wife after the ceremony. Nobody kissed her, nobody at all. Rose Elizabeth reached up and saluted the president's ample cheek, but that was all the osculation there was. Now, the spectacle of an unkissed bride is a sad one. Perhaps she liked it that fashion, but it was no sort of way for any right-minded girl to do.

SARAH KING.

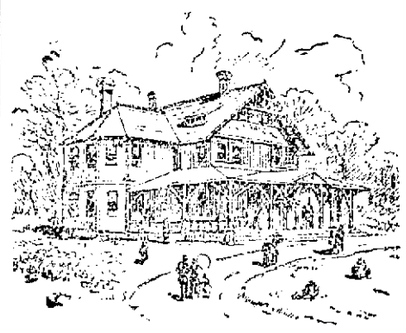
WASHINGTON, June 3, 1886.

THE HONEYMOON AT DEER PARK.

Newspaper Men Give Chase to the Fleeing Bridal Couple—The Cottage.

DEER PARK, Md., June 5.—Your correspondent needs no further proof of the salubrious and restful properties of the air up here, near the top of the Alleghenies, than his own experience gives him. On leaving Washington the night of the wedding, in company with other correspondents who had gone through the strain of watching and hurrying and working during that ordeal for the newspaper men, we had reached that point of weariness when sleep seemed impossible. To add to our excitement, we were engaged in a railroad chase of the bridal couple, who had one hour the start of us. We were not just certain of their destination. All the indications pointed to Deer Park, but there had been so many statements and movements made before and during the wedding to mislead and elude the newspaper men, that we were obliged to inquire at every junction to find if we were still on the right track, for there was a danger that the "special" containing the president and bride might turn off the main line and shoot up through Pennsylvania to the Adirondacks. Our chase ended at last at Deer Park, about 270 miles from Washington, but before reaching there, and while the train was climbing up the steep incline, the somnolent effect of the mountain air was felt by the newspaper party, and the first day was given up wholly to uncontrollable sleep.

Besides the salubrity of the atmosphere at this great altitude, the president's first idea in coming to Deer Park was, of course, to find a spot as secluded as possible. In selecting this place he has shown considerable good judgment, for certainly he could have found few places in America so utterly quiet and devoid of interest to any but those placed in the same position as himself. Few trains stop here, and even should a venturesome traveler or officeseeker make his way thither, he would have hard work keeping alive or awake while waiting to see the president. A cordon of railway detectives surrounds his cottage continually, and no one is permitted to approach nearer than 150 yards under any pretence whatever unless he be recognized as a servant having business there. It is out of the question to attempt to get a card or letter to the chief executive unless it comes in the regular course of the mails or over the wires.



THE COTTAGE AT DEER PARK.

The cottage occupied by the president and his bride is situated in a southeasterly direction from the hotel and about 300 yards from it. Architecturally it is an American modification of the Queen Anne style, two and one-half stories high, with steep sloping roof, and piazza extending half way round the northwest side. On its first floor are a parlor, sitting room, dining room and kitchen. A broad staircase in the center of the house leads to the floor above, where are four bedrooms. The bridal chamber on this floor is a room twenty feet square in the northeast corner of the building, and from its windows a splendid view of the distant mountain peaks is obtained. The furniture of the cottage is of the description usually found in cottages at summer retreats, bent rattan trimmed with satin ribbons predominating. The room contains richly carved rosewood and black walnut furniture.

Since their arrival the bridal couple have taken numerous drives over the mountain roads and some few strolls, on which occasions it was noticeable that the president walked with a light, sprightly step, such as he never used in Washington.

PERRY BARTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S COUNTRY HOME.

The Summer House Recently Purchased For President Cleveland and Bride.

The piece of property which President Cleveland has purchased and which he will use as his country residence cost him $21,500. It is situated on the Tenallytown road and consists of twenty-eight acres of land and a stone house. The land is covered with grass and it is made up of hill and hollow, and it has a pretty little grove of about 500 trees upon it. The house is made of stone, which was probably gathered near by and broken up on the place. It is not an extravagant house, and has not half enough room for the president as it is now. It has a long wooden porch in its front which gives a very good view of Washington. The barn of the place is a ridge roofed affair which would accommodate two or three horses and a cow or two. The house will have to be lighted by candles or oil, without the president makes his own gas or digs a gas well. The water comes from a well and a cistern, and there will be enough room for fruit and garden truck. The land, however, is rather poor. Tenallytown road, on which the house is located, leads directly north from Georgetown college.

PRETTY PROSPECT.

President Cleveland's new home is called "Pretty Prospect," and it will, when he has improved it, be one of the pleasantest country seats in the United States. He bought it of Mr. A. R. Green, in whose family it has been owned for the last 100 years. Green's grandfather was Uriah Forrest, who was on Washington's staff during the revolution, and who at the close of the war amassed a large fortune by acting as a commission merchant for the Maryland tobacco planters in England. He was probably a millionaire during revolutionary days and among his speculations were a large amount of property in Washington and a great deal of land surrounding that now owned by the president. After Forrest came back from England he became interested with Robert Morris, the great financier, and when Morris failed Forrest lost all his property except that which the president has bought. Not far from it is Whitney's country seat, and there are very pleasant looking cottages lining the road between it and Georgetown.

One drive from this place leads out through the fashionable northwest. You can go past the houses of Blaine and Edmunds, getting a glimpse of Oak Hill, where John Howard Payne lies buried, and Kalorama, where Robert Fulton experimented with his steamboat, and out into the country.

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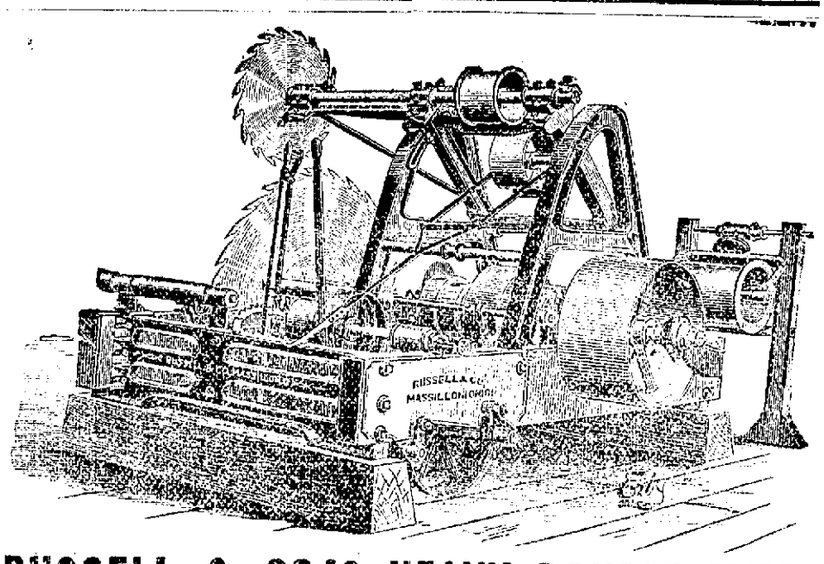

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PRESIDENTIAL HOMES

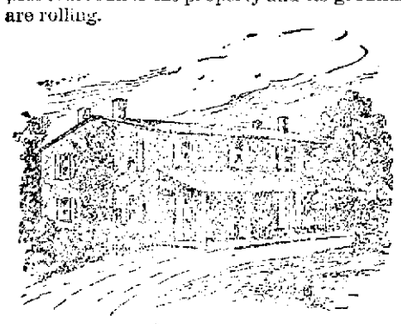
PAST AND PRESENT — PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S COUNTRY SEAT.

A Look at Mount Vernon, Monticello, Oak Hill and the Hermitage — Zach Taylor's Cottage and Homes of Presidents and Their Widows of To-day.

[Special Correspondence.]

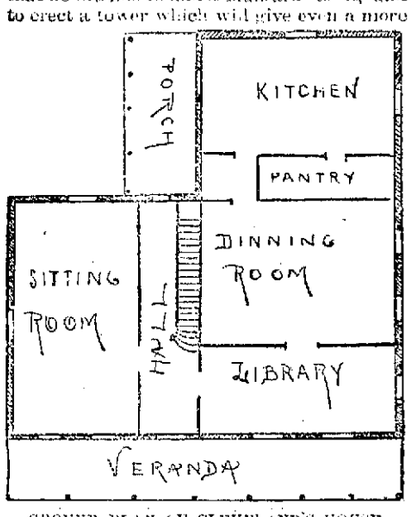
WASHINGTON, June 7.—I visited the president's new country home to-day. It lies on the hills three miles west of the White House, and there is probably not a finer piece of scenery in the United States than that which will be spread out before the president's eyes as he chats with his new bride on its front veranda. To the right the plain white shaft of the Washington monument, with its aluminum top blazing like a great white diamond under the last rays of the sun, peeps out above the green trees, and directly in front rises the great Capitol building, its dazzling white dome not larger than a country bake oven in the distance, and the giant statue of liberty on its top, which is really almost as tall as a two story cottage appearing no bigger than a twelve-inch pigmy. A good glass would bring out the statue of Gen. Scott which stands upon its granite pedestal at the Soldiers' Home, and it is easy to point out the various objects of Washington city. The city itself makes a beautiful sight. It shines out a living map dotted with 80,000 trees, a poem of brick and mortar in Pompeiian red, with here and there a verse of dazzling white in the classic architecture of the marble buildings of the government. The back ground of this scene is the wooded hills of Virginia with Alexandria and the Potomac in its front and Mount Vernon almost visible in the distance.

The president has here twenty-eight acres of lawn and trees. A grove of oaks and chestnuts stands at the entrance to the estate and there are fruit and grapes about the house. A wire fence, with green wooden posts, surrounds the property and its grounds are rolling.



CLEVELAND'S FUTURE RESIDENCE.

The house is an old-fashioned, square, two story affair, with a ridge roof of a very gradual slope. It has large rooms and a wide porch running across the front. The stones of which it is built are put together in all sort of shapes and the white plaster glares out between the cracks. The windows are large and are covered with green shutters, and those at the front open out upon the veranda. A wide hall runs through the center, and the chambers of the second story are large and roomy. The house contains about thirteen rooms, and it is of such a nature that it can be easily improved. As it is now, it needs paint badly, and the president will not be able to live in it without materially increasing its size. I understand that he intends to add a Mansard to it, and to erect a tower which will give even a more

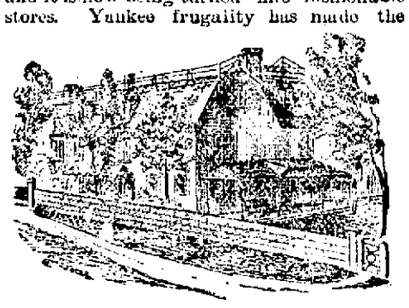


GROUND PLAN OF CLEVELAND'S HOUSE.

extended view than that from the veranda. Back of the house there is a small barn and a few outbuildings, and it seems to me that the whole of the buildings on the estate could be erected to-day for less than $5 000. President Cleveland paid $21,500 for the property, and it is of such a nature that it will be much more valuable than this at the close of his administration. The country home of Secretary Whitney, which is not far off, is now worth $50,000, and he bought it for $30,000. The locality is a fashionable one, and the drive past these houses is nightly filled with the carriages of statesmen, millionaires and other people of Washington society. The president is to have possession of the house, I understand, about the 15th of June, but it will be some time after this before he will be able to get into it. When he has improved it, it will compare favorably with the homes of the presidents of the past.

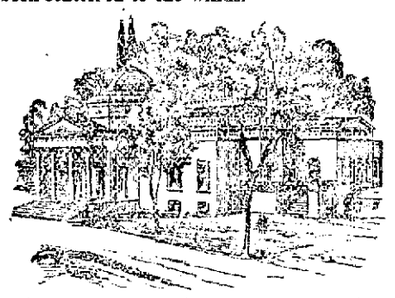
Washington got Mount Vernon by inheritance, and it was a common charge of his enemies, when he was president, that he was anxious to have the national capital located at Washington that it might increase the value of his property. Mount Vernon lies sixteen miles below Washington city, and Washington's wife owned, at this same time, the Arlington estate, which is just across the river. Washington came to Mount Vernon shortly after he was married and his house then consisted of but eight rooms. He improved the house greatly after he became noted, and at his death it was in the condition in which it exists to-day. It is situated on a little hill on the banks of the Potomac, and the porch gives a fine view of the river. When Washington was an old man he used to walk up and down this porch to exercise for hours at a time, and he entertained here in grand style. The rooms of the interior are rectangular in shape, and one or two of them contain fine marble mantels. They are plain, however, in comparison with our modern houses, and the Mount Vernon mansion will not compare with some of the country residences of to-day. The house is kept now in the same condition it was in when Washington lived, and it is visited by thousands every year. Washington's estate at Mount Vernon comprised 8,000 acres, and it had ten miles of river front. When he died he left a fortune of $500,000, and owned western lands and bank stocks to a large amount in different places. His live stock at Mount Vernon was valued at $35,000, without including the slaves, and he had no debts to speak of.

John Adams lived at Quincy, not far away from Boston. He was rather economical in his habits, and he owned a pleasant little house there. He was a poor lawyer when he was married, and such property as he owned was the fruit of his own labors. His wife, Abigail, was a preacher's daughter, and brought him nothing to speak of. He was poor when he left the presidency, and he did not leave much to his son, John Quincy Adams, who, in after years, lived in this same house. John Quincy Adams did better in the money way. He was in the employ of the government for nearly fifty years, and he received during this time about $500,000 in salaries. He owned a house just opposite the Ebbitt house in Washington, and he was the only president who kept a house of his own open at the same time that he lived in the White House. This Washington house was sold to one of the Washington millionaires recently, and it is now being turned into fashionable stores. Yankee frugality has made the



JOHN ADAMS' HOME.

Adams family wealthy, and some of John Adams' decendants are now millionaires. Southern extravagance has impoverished the decendants of the Washingtons and the Jeffersons, and Washington's half million has been scattered to the winds.



MONTICELLO, THOMAS JEFFERSON'S HOME.

Monticello, where Jefferson lived, is located on a little mountain, near Charlottesville, Va. It was here that he brought his red-headed wife, and here he lived until he died. Jefferson received quite a fortune from his father. He had a big income, and he was making a congressman's salary at the law at the time of his marriage. He got 43,000 acres of land and 135 slaves with his wife, and he had about an equal portion himself at this time. Still he lived high, and during his latter years he sold his library to the government for $23,000 to keep the wolf from the door. He died in debt, and his daughter taught school for a time in the old mansion where her father had entertained so royally.

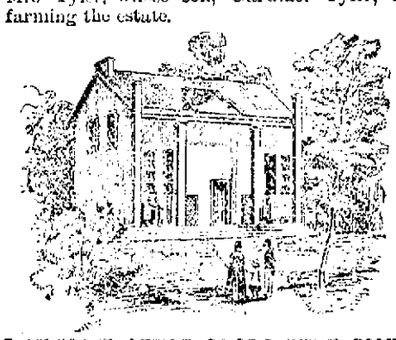
Madison lived within a day's ride of Jefferson, and his house, like that of Monroe, Jefferson and Washington, was modeled somewhat after the classic shape with a large portico in its front upheld by columns. He had his mother-in-law with him, but one wing of his house was set off for her especial use, and this was known as her domain. It was furnished in old mahogany, and what were then the old style hangings, while the rest of the house was furnished in the fancy French furniture so fashionable during Madison's presidency. Madison owned this house at the time of his marriage, and he was only six years younger than Cleveland is now when that event took place. His wife was not much older than Frankie Folsom. She was a widow and she made one of the best ladies of the White House the country has known. Madison left her a fortune when he died, but the son of her first marriage spent it for her so rapidly that she was poor long before she died.

Andrew Jackson built the Hermitage to please his wife, and the estate which surrounded it, lying about twelve miles from Nashville, comprised 1,000 acres of fine land. Mrs. Jackson superintended its construction, and upon a friend of the general objecting to the site, Jackson said: "Mrs. Jackson chose this spot, and she shall have her wish. I am going to build this house for her, and I don't expect to live in it myself." Jackson was at this time very feeble. His wife, however, died before him, and she never came to the White House as its mistress. The Hermitage is now owned by Tennessee, though it is occupied by some of the Jack on family, or, rather, by the descendants of Mrs. Jackson. There has been talk of making a soldiers' home of it, and as it is now, I understand it is not kept at the best of order. Jackson, like many of the other presidents, lived too extravagantly for his own good. He spent all his salary while he was in the White House, and his hospitality at the Hermitage cost him a fortune. His wife was buried in the gardens of the estate, and when he died he was laid beside her.

THE HERMITAGE, ANDREW JACKSON'S HOME.

Martin Van Buren's country home was Lindenwald, but he, like John Adams, was poor when he married, and he had to wait a long time before he was able to venture into matrimony. By close economy he made a fortune during his lifetime and he died at his homestead surrounded by comforts. His wife died before he came to the White House.

Tyler's country home was Sherwood. It was bought by his son for him while he was in the White House, and it consisted of about 1,000 acres on the banks of the James. He took his second wife, the beautiful young Julia Gardiner, to it after he left the White House, and it still belongs, I understand, to Mrs Tyler, whose son, Gardiner Tyler, is farming the estate.



POLK PLACE, RESIDENCE OF JAMES K. POLK.

President Polk's widow occupies the mansion which he built in the heart of Nashville during the days of his prominence. It is a fine old house surrounded by a whole square of ground, filled with beautiful trees and flowers. It is known as Polk Place, and I am told that Mrs. Polk keeps President Polk's room in the same condition as when he lived in it.

Zach Taylor owned a cottage on the Mississippi near New Orleans at the time he was elected president. His wife did not like the White House, and she was more noted as a fine cook of plain food than as a social queen.

Fillmore spent his honeymoon in a house which he built himself. He was a young lawyer with a very small practice, and his wife had nothing in the way of property to

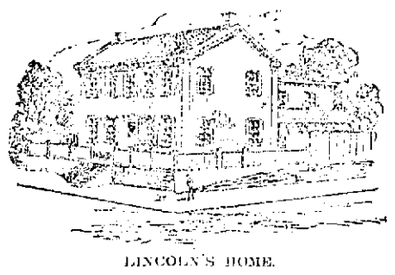
ZACHARY TAYLOR'S HOME.

help him. After he left the presidency she died, and he married a woman of Buffalo, who brought him in a dot which ran up in the hundreds of thousands. He then lived well and died leaving her fortune which was quarreled over in the courts upon her death some years ago.

Frank Pierce was another self-made man. He made a good deal at the law, and was noted for his fondness for his wife, who was a preacher's daughter. He lived very plainly at Concord, N. H., in a big square house which came out even with the roadway.

Wheatlands, James Buchanan's residence, was offered for sale about a year ago. He owned it while he was president, and spent his summer vacations there. When he died he left it, I think, to Harriet Lane; at least the property was owned by her until lately, if it is not now. It is an estate of twenty-two acres, lying a mile west of Lancaster, and giving a broad view of the surrounding country. The house is an old-fashioned, wide front, two-story brick building. It has a library on the east wing and a kitchen and laundry on the west. A wide hall runs through the center, and off of this are the parlors. Buchanan bought the house of William M. Meridith, who was Zach Taylor's secretary of the treasury, and he paid Meridith the same price for it that it had cost him. Buchanan died a bachelor, and the story is that his beloved quarreled with him and died before the fuss was made up.

President Lincoln's home was at Springfield, and he occupied the Soldiers' Home cottage as his summer residence while he was president. He had not a very fine mansion, and there is nothing especially noted about his association with it.



LINCOLN'S HOME.

When Johnson was married he began to keep house in his tailor shop, and his wife taught him to write during the intervals of his pantaloons making. He is said to have saved something from his presidential salary, and when he retired he owned a plain two-story building in Greenville, Tennessee, which was extravagant neither in furniture nor architecture.

Gen. Grant had a number of homes, and pictures of nearly all of them were given in the papers at the time of his death. He owned property in Washington, New York, at Long Branch, and at Galena, Ill., and all of his houses were nicely furnished. He had nothing at all but his salary as lieutenant in the army when he was married, and the fortune that he at last left came from his literary labors during his sickness.

President Hayes still lives at his home at Freemont, O. His house is a large, two-story one, surrounded by forest trees, and having wide verandas running around the greater part of it. It is in the town of Freemont, and ought to be a valuable property. Hayes saved $75,000 while he was president, and it has been stated that he paid off all the debts upon his estate with this money. He received a large amount of property from his uncle, Sardis Burchard, and the home in which he lives was a part of the Burchard estate.

President Garfield's home at Mentor is now occupied by Mrs. Garfield. It is a beautiful place, well furnished and comfortable. A fine farm surrounds it, and it is considered one of the prettiest little estates in northern Ohio. Mrs. Garfield also owns a home in Cleveland, and she retains, I understand, the residence which her husband owned in Washington when he was a member of congress. This last is a very good, square, three-story brick house upon Franklin park, not far from John Sherman's residence. It is worth, I should say, $20,000, and Mrs. Garfield's Cleveland residence is said to be worth $50,000.

President Arthur lives in New York. His number is 23 Lexington avenue, and his house is a large one of four stories and a basement. It is said that his wife's room as it is kept in the same condition as when she was alive. President Arthur loved his wife dearly, and he has reverenced her memory as well as any of the presidential widowers of the past.

FRANK GEORGE.

HOLIDAYS IN NEW YORK.

How and Where the Working People Spend Them.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, June 7.—Holidays in this city are not such booms as they might be. The trouble is that every interesting place closes up at once, leaving the great army of workers who own themselves and their time on off days no place to go to. Such days are even less interesting to the toilers than Sunday. They are divided in mind between "going somewhere" and resting. The majority decide in favor of "going somewhere," and make the attempt, which ends in very hard work, much expense and utter weariness. The few places that are open to the public are overthronged; all the cars and boats and platforms are running over. Children are dragged around till their bodies and tempers both give out, and they fill the cars and the streets with their wailing.

The business streets are lonely and deserted. The people who are busy ten hours of every day can't even do their buying. They are restless and long to get out, and do get out and wander "they know not where," like people who are beaten about by the winds of a hard fate. There are street corner groups of men who talk and lean against posts and call it enjoying themselves. Others are drawn by an irresistible impulse to the doors of their shops, factories and printing houses, and there stand or sit, and chew, talk, expectorate and argue. In this sort of recreation their holiday goes by. They have seen nothing new, enjoyed no change, had no real recreation. They have simply idled, and that in the least luxurious way. The routine of their lives has so engrossed them that when the opportunity comes to break away they can't do it, even for a day. The trouble is, we, as a people, have never learned to enjoy ourselves. We are not used to recreation. Holidays are not utilized as they should be. We need to cultivate the spirit of recreation. We long for it, but we don't know how to make use of it when it does come.

L. M. K.

BILL NYE.

A Father's Talk To His Son—Finishing Off the Woodshed at the Parsonage.

MY DEAR SIR: I ought to of answered your last letter before this, but to tell the truth, we have had another of them pesky hoodoos at our house for the purpose of finishing off the woodshed of the parsonage, and I've been mighty busy. For two days I was choring around the kitchen, carrying wood and water, and borrowing dishes of the neighbors till you can't rest. Since the ruction was over I've been mostly engaged in thinking about it.

Our home paper gave us a good notice and said it was a success; also that every one present enjoyed it highly. It alluded to me as a genial cuss, or words to that effect, and said your mother was the life of the party. She was.

If you could have saw your mother, your own mother, prancing around there, with her new No. 3 front hair tossed two and fro in a disheveled state, and downing the old pelicans of our thriving town to the tune of 25 cents and upwards, you would have said also that verily she was the life of the party.

Your mother believes that seeds become purified as quick as they light in the plate, no matter where they come from. I am more conservative. I hesitate to knock a man down with a doughnut and then go through his clothes. I aim to be a Christian, Henry, but not strongly sectarian in my views.

So it hurt my feelings a little to see your mother rare around through the crowd Tuesday night and peddle bokays of these here little blamed geranium blows that falls of as soon as you pin them onto your coat and laugh once or twice.

Somehow it made me nervous, and the goose flesh stood out all over me a foot high. I ain't like your mother to go around at her time of life, with a boy 20 years old and a real camel's-hair mustash, and learning more blamed foreign stuff than you could shake a stick at. I say it ain't like her to prance around among the old ganders of our place and be giddy and garrulous like a brazen beer-jerker or the red-headed biscuit-shooter at a tavern.

And I know she wouldn't do it if it wasn't for her "zeal," as she calls it. Zeal is embittering my declining years, Henry. Zeal and skin games and raffles and tee hee hee and 25 cents please, and the whole confidence game has made me prematurely sour.

I got to talking with Lon Taft and Jim Fuller about this thing yesterday. They felt just the same way. Lon says it pains him to see his wife, now that she is getting a little fleshy and never was a very good roadster, teetering around the corral with a grab-bag in one hand and some kind of a bunko game in the other.

He says that's why so many men are seeking the flowing bowl. They eat this here black-and-tan cake at a sociable once a week or once a fortnit, and it busts their digesters. Then they see their wives acting as cappers and buncombesteeress to help raise a chattel mortgage on the lodjry or some other such thing, and it depresses their spirits.

I am no man to complain, but, Henry, if you go into any church in this country to-day you will find three-quarters of the congregation is women; they are noble women, too. God bless a good woman, Henry, is what I say. We like to have our mothers and our wives and our sisters Christians, even if we are inclined to be liberal in our views; but the kind of zeal that fills up churches with overworked women, while the sulky husband and father is at home trying to digest a large three-cornered fragment of sorrel cake that was left over from last week's debauch and benefit, is a mistake.

We have voted cradle quilts to the handsomest baby, plated bracelets to the most popular young lady, and a gold-headed cane to the man who wanted to be sheriff, and all that, but when they vote a brass-mounted two-year-old swamp-elm club to the maddest man in the United States, Henry, I wish you would come home and do a little work for me. I am a candidate.

I inclose $14 post-office order to buy another matriculation fee. Don't overdo this matriculation business, though. You know, as well as I do, that matriculation in moderation is a good thing, but it may be carried to excess. So good-by.—*Bill Nye, in Chicago News.*

The Language of Precious Stones.

The quality of turquoise imparts a prosperity in love.

Chrysolite was used as an amulet against evil passions and despondency.

The opal imparts apprehension and insight, and is the emblem of unrealized hope.

Conjugal felicity was symbolized by the sardonyx, which it was believed to insure.

The topaz was thought to promote fidelity and friendship, and calm internal passions.

The diamond has the mystic symbolism of light and purity, faith and uprightness of character.

The properties of the amethyst is to calm the passions of the body and prevent drunkenness.

The bloodstone was thought by the ancients to impart courage, prudence, fortitude, and stability of character.

The moonstone was the emblem of the merchant prince, and signified well-directed industry and the arts of peace.

Garnet or carbuncle represents constancy of purpose and fidelity to duty. It is pre-eminently the soldier's gem.

The ruby was thought to guard against unfriendliness, and particularly that form so common in antiquity—poisoning.

The sapphire signifies modesty and charity of opinion and was thought to possess the power of breaking the spells of magic.

The agate or chalcedony represents physical prosperity, and it is the stone of the athlete and physician, and imparts longevity and health.

An illicit distillery near Gainsville, Ga., which for six years has escaped detection, has been discovered and raided. The proprietor had dammed a small creek, ostensibly to make a fish pond, and under the dam he placed his distillery, with tunnels for ingress and egress. The smoke was conveyed to his house and passed out through the kitchen chimney.

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It is a powerful **Restorative Tonic and Nervine,** imparts vigor and strength to the system, and cures, as if by magic, **Leucorrhœa, or "whites," excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the uterus, weak back, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, internal heat, and "female weakness."**

It promptly relieves and cures **Nausea** and **Weakness of Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, and Sleeplessness, in either sex.**

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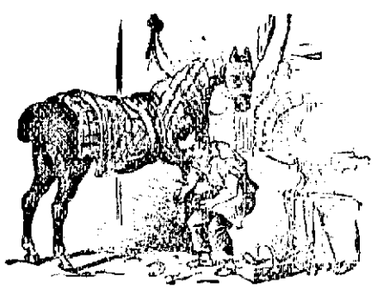

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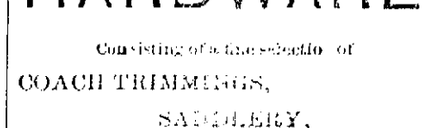

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Massillon Independent.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

ROBERT P. SKINNER. SAMUEL R. WEIRICH.

PUBLISHED BY

SKINNER & WEIRICH,

Opera House Block,

MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1886.

THE INDEPENDENT is very anxious that its readers shall dispossess themselves of the idea that none but the local page, or pages, the pleural now being permissible, contain matter that is not reprint. This is no longer the case and subscribers may expect every week to find matter of real value in the INDEPENDENT, which they can not get in any of the large city papers.

The INDEPENDENT has an embarrassment of riches this week, and it has sorely tried the patience of the managers to crowd the good things in it that are ready. They are not all published this week, some because there was not room, and some because of a trifling mechanical obstruction that will be removed in time for the next issue.

For the past few months anything out of the ordinary rut has been unknown to this paper, and if mention is made of some of the promised improvements we hope it may be pardoned

We have succeeded in presenting a complete and illustrated account of President's wedding in certainly as complete a form as any one could wish Besides this you will find in these columns or may look for from week to week, special correspondence from Washington, New York, Chicago, and all points of interest in America and Europe by Frank George, Walter Wellman, Max Elton, Sarah Pogue, Perry Barton Jarbis, Henri Brown, Dora Pratt, Allen Forman, Prentice Mulford, Gertrude Garrison, Theodore Stanton, Elbon Oliver, Louise Chandler Moulton and Celia Logan

These letters will not be found in any other paper, and there is no doubt but they will be found to pay people who subscribe for it exactly except by its

[illegible] Continued short [illegible] for insertion, which can be [illegible] week probably

The local department it is hoped will be thought to be improved, but for the other departments we are willing to say that they *are* improved and that they will furnish as high a class of matter as any paper in the State.

MASSILLON, Akron, Canton, Steubenville and every town of any consequence has a board of trade. The prospects for multiplying the interests of this city were never better, and this opportunity should be urged to the utmost by a similar organization in Massillon.

A MAN named John Bryan, running over with words and painfully devoid of ideas, manages to fill on an average two columns a week of the Canton *Democrat*. John's tirades are flat Very flat.

HOLMES county's 1,000 braves were nearly all on hand Tuesday being represented in the 829 majority, the runaway Senator Sullivan secured in the Congressional primaries.

THE Cleveland Civil Engineers Club now doubts whether the Garfield monument will settle uniformly.

George William's Sentiments.

The other day that excellent scholar and Mugwump of Mugwumps, Hon. George William Curtis, gave utterance to this significant sentiment: President Cleveland's policy has been a compromise with his party on the one hand, and a sacrifice of reform on the other, and the inevitable result of such a course must be disaster. In other words, the President is between two fires, and both sides are firing into him more and more every day. The President flirted with the siren of partisanship and coquetted with the staid old dame of Mugwumpery, and the result was that both jilted him, and began at once to tell the neighbors what a deceiver he was.

THEY WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST.

A Powerful Body Organized to Resist the Suit of Huckins & Co. for an Unjust Claim.

The merits of the case of M. Huckins & Company against the original stockholders of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, were very clearly explained in last Friday's issue.

In answer to the call of the committee, about 60 of the 160 stockholders of this city met in Bammerlin's Hall, to adopt measures for defense. About two hours were spent in the discussion of the matter and it was finally determined that, as there would be many similar suits brought if this one was lost, a permanent organization should be made, to resist this and any other such claims. Having this in view, Mr. J. W. McClymonds was elected president. Mr. Joseph Coleman secretary and treasurer, and Messrs. J. G. Warwick, W. F. Ricks and J. W. McClymondes, executive committee. These gentlemen were authorized to engage counsel, make assessments when necessary, and to take any steps they see fit It was agreed that every member should pay $2 at once, the attorneys present seeming to think that very likely that amount of itself would be sufficient to defeat or rather fight the case until the plaintiffs would be very glad to let it drop. There are 167 stockholders in Massillon and they will all be glad to enter into this arrangement. There are 13 in Navarre, 30 in Wayne county, and 200 in the Zoar community and Tuscarawas county. Nearly all of these have signified a desire to join the Massillon association, and it will be well for all concerned if they do so. Action similar to that taken in Massillon, will be taken in other towns along the line, and then a concerted movement will be made.

At Norwalk it was decided that all stockholders should contribute an amount not to exceed fifty cents against each share set opposite their names, and to the full number of shares upon which each one is liable or is sued, to defray the expenses incurred in protecting their interests as stockholders, and they further agree to pay ten cents per share immediately, and the balance on call of the committee appointed at the meeting of the stockholders.

It will be noticed that in Massillon each stockholder has bound himself to pay $2 whether he has one or fifty shares and that the assessment in Norwalk is according to the amount of stock held. Ours is the most equitable arrangement as it will cost exactly as much for the smaller stockholder to make proper answer as the heavy owners of shares.

For the benefit of many who were unable to attend, the following points put up during the evening, are given The summons served by the Stark county Sheriff are personal. If the person to whom they are addressed does not answer through the association, he must do so himself. *In no way* can he evade the matter not even asserting that he holds no stock, as many have done. The [illegible] *not avoid*. It will be as expensive to do this individual as the man who owns one share, as the man who owns a hundred. The advantage of joining this powerful organization is therefore apparant. It should be further stated that as each summons must be answered by itself the actions of this body will in no way protect those who do not join, and any one who fails to sign the agreement from selfish motives only entails upon himself the expense of defending his own case, which otherwise would be born by hundreds of others. As a measure of self-interest prompt attention should be given to the paper now in circulation.

By concerted action there is little doubt but that Huckins & Co. will be worsted.

DALTON.

Mrs. Susan Wertz has been on the sick list for some time.

Mrs. Hattie Norris, of Hartford City, Ind., is visiting friends in town.

W. D. Kosier's new house on West Main street is ready for the slaters.

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Wilcox visited Mr Wilcox's parents in Wooster last Sunday.

Died—Mrs. Gordon McElhinney died Wednesday morning, at an old age. Funeral on Friday.

Rev. L. M. Snyder and wife, of Nashville, O., were in town a few days the past week, visiting friends.

Jacob Leonard returned from Cleveland, where he had been attending a meeting of the manufacturers of stoves.

Rev. W. N. Fletcher, of Matamora, Ind., is home on a short visit. He preached in the M. E. Church last Sunday evening.

Prof. Scott Dougal left for his home near Mansfield, O., on Tuesday. In consequence there will be several months' vacation here.

Another walk is being run through the cemetery on the south side, from east to west. It will add greatly to convenience in getting around the lots.

Lee Hileman was bit by a horse on Monday evening, having his arm badly bruised. Dr. D. Y. Roebuck dressed the wound, and he is getting along well.

CHAPMAN.

One of our young ladies visited friends in Lorain county last week.

Daniel Gardner, the young doctor of West Brookfield, has big attractions in this vicinity of late.

It is now Postmaster Darnhecker at West Brookfield, his commission having arrived a few days ago.

Mrs. D. C. Heinbuch, of Massillon, visited at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hann, last Sunday.

William and Cameron Miller, started last Monday for Maryland, where they intend working until the times revive a little in this valley.

The Baptist congregation of this place took sacriment on Sunday, the 6th ult., at which time three converts were immersed in Newman's Creek by Rev. Metzger.

Mrs Thomas Masters and daughter Mellia, and Mrs. Benjamin Edwards and daughter Lizzie, started last Tuesday for Europe, the former going to England and the latter to South Wales.

Robert Bell's first official trip as Assistent Mine Inspector was made to the Leadville mine in Mahoning county, where a man named Wm. B. Morris fell a distance of 150 feet and was instantly killed.

Our Sunday school, is in a flourishing condition, the officers recently elected are Thos. H. Currie, Superintendent; Martin A. Richards, Assistent Superintendent: Miss Hattie Richards, Secretary: Wm. Findley, Treasurer; and Thos. Currie, Librarian.

Work in our coal mines continues to be dull, the upper end of the Valley is doing very little better, the lower end run this month considerable better. Beaver Run mine worked about the best of any in the Valley, putting in twenty-four days in May while the Blaine put in about two and a half days for the same month.

Mayor's Court.

Thomas Mellon, a young man about town, mention of whose arrest was made last week for attempting to rob George Merze, a milk man, was tried before Mayor Frantz on last Friday and bound over to court in the sum of $500. Thomas said he could get bail, but as a measure of economy concluded to go to jail.

Minnie and Nellie Little, two of Canton's fairies drove to Massillon Friday in a livery out-fit. They had a heavy load of Canton liquor on board and had difficulty in driving in the middle of the road They took the streets for a racing track, and so they were arrested. They languished in jail twenty-four hours before they secured the necessary $10.

The Orville Marshal dropped over to hold a guitar thief. He got both and departed.

"Peedy" Helander and his wife asked the Mayor to settle a family argument, it being out of his line of business he declined.

Henry Wolfy, a little German tailor, is in the habit of getting drunk. He only paid $1 50 on Tuesday morning for indulging himself that amount covering his entire cash assets.

Report of the Condition

—OF—

The First National Bank,

At Massillon, in the State of Ohio, at the close of business, June 3d, 1886.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$61,726 21
Overdrafts	3,967 12
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Other stock, bonds and mortgages	9,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	24,[illegible] 01
Due from other National Banks	781 91
Due from State banks and bankers	[illegible]
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	3,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	40 00
Checks and other cash items	201 74
Bills of other banks	760 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels & cents	126 1
Specie	39,092 00
Legal tender notes	1,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer 5 per cent of circulation	2,500 00
Total	$176,307 87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$150,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Undivided profits	22,653 40
National bank notes outstanding	52,[illegible] 00
State bank notes outstanding	3,211 00
Individual deposits subject to check	76,[illegible]4 82
Demand certificates of deposit	103,578 30
Due to other National banks	17,425 [illegible]
Due to State banks and bankers	2,780 67
Total	$176,307 87

State of Ohio, } ss.
County of Stark, }

I, C. Steese, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief

C. STEESE, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of June, 1886 OTTO E. YOUNG, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

JOHN JACOBS,
DAVID ATWATER,
GEORGE HARSH, } Directors.

Report of the Condition

—OF—

The Union National Bank

At Massillon, in the State of Ohio, at the close of business, June 3d, 1886.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$203,655 27
Overdrafts	766 87
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	31,151 76
Due from other National banks	2,536 83
Due from state banks and bankers	2,570 94
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	9,076 62
Current expenses and taxes paid	326 13
Checks and other cash items	541 22
Bills of other banks	2,145 00
Specie	14,578 70
Legal tender notes	1,315 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent of circulation	3,850 00
Total	$376,196 54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Undivided profits	6,730 43
National bank notes outstanding	90,000 00
Dividends unpaid	300 00
Individual deposits subject to ch'k	93,830 71
Demand certificates of deposit	32,994 63
Due to other National Banks	759 21
Due to state banks and bankers	1,581 53
Total	$376,196 54

State of Ohio, } ss.
County of Stark, }

I, J. H. Hunt, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. H. HUNT Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of June, 1886.

JOHN O GARBEST, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

JOS COLLMAN,
C. L. McLAIN,
F. LOEFFLER } Directors.

WATKINS BROS.

New Dress Goods,

New Silks and Velvets,

New Seersuckers and Ginghams, New White Goods,

EMBROIDERED ROBES,

Embroideries and Laces, Muslins, Prints, Shirtings, Table Linens, Towels, Crashes, all at

LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions,

RIBBONS, UNDERWEAR,

Ladies' Cuffs, Collars and Lace

NECKWEAR.

Bargains in Every Department. Call and Inspect our Stock and you will be convinced that you

Can Save Money

By dealing with us.

WATKINS BROS.,

20 East Main St. MASSILLON, O.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Aloyse Wendling, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified [illegible] Estate of Aloyse Wendling, late of Stark county, deceased.

Dated this 7th day of June, A. D., 1886.

GEORGE SCHEER

Notice to Contractors.

The Street and Alley Committee will sell [illegible] ground, to the lowest bidder, the repairing of East Cherry and North High streets, on

Friday, June 18, 1886, at 2 P. M.

E. B. FECHLEY,
GEORGE SNYDER,
H. F. OEHLER,
Committee

Notice to the Poor.

COUNTY INFIRMARY, June 7, 1886.

Notice is here by given that H. B. Garrigues has been appointed physician for the county poor residing in Perry township. All persons wishing the services of a physician furnished by the Infirmary Directors are requested to call on Dr. Garrigues.

I. C. PUTMAN,
JOS. MANDRU,
L. BUECHELE,
Infirmary Directors.

TAX LEVY ORDINANCE,

For the Year 1886.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Massillon, That there be levied, assessed and collected for the current fiscal year 1886 the sum of nine mills on each dollar of valuation of the real and personal property within said city, as the same appears on the grand tax duplicate of Stark county, to be used for the general and special purposes of said city for said year as hereinafter provided, and two mills additional allowed by special act for Water and Light.

SEC. 2. That the aforesaid levy is hereby appointed among the following departments and funds of said city:

Streets and Alleys	1 mill
Street Commissioner	6-10 "
Gas and Gasoline	2 mills
Water	2 7-10 "
Fire Department	9-10 "
Sinking Fund	9-10 "
City Engineer	2-10 "
Salaries	5-10 "
Interest	3-10 "
Hospital and Board of Health	2-10 "
City Prison and Police	1 2-10 "
Incidentals	5-10 "

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall be in force from and after passage and publication

H. HUBER, President.

Attest: J. R. WAITE, City Clerk.

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE, A good school to get a thorough Literary, Normal Business and Musical education. Building 30 minutes drive from Alliance Station, O Telephone 77. Persons thinking of going away to schools should by all means send for our catalogue. Correspondence solicited. Address, PROF. JOSEPH L. SHUNK, A. M., Secretary, Mt. Union, Stark county, Ohio. 42-1y

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR RENT—A two-story brick building with nine rooms, on the corner of Tremont and Canal streets. Possession given the 1st of July. For further particulars inquire of J. V. Shertzer.

For Sale.

The undersigned desires to sell her premises, situated in the north part of the City of Massillon, consisting of ten and fifty one-hundredths acres of land, on which there is a two story brick house, in good repair, containing eight rooms, well, cistern, stable, orchard, and all modern improvements and facilities. Also on same premises on corner of Mill and Davis streets is situated a new two story building, suitable for grocery store and dwelling Any one desiring to purchase same will please call on the undersigned on the premises.

19-6t MRS C. H. DAVIS.

A. J. Humberger & Son.

SPECIALTIES.

Fine Lace Curtains

" Embroideries.

" Dress Goods.

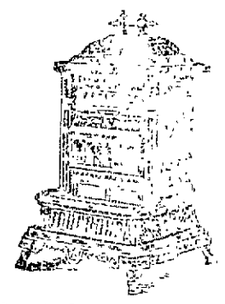
" Parasols.

Call and inspect the Bargains we can show you in Hosiery.

H. F. OEHLER'S

Cash Store

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR



STOVES, RANGES,

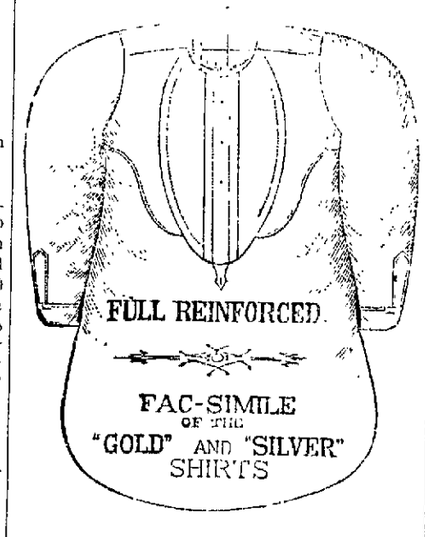
—AND—

House Furnishing Goods.

Roofing & Spouting

promptly attended to.

14 W. Main St, - - MASSILLON.



S. OBERLIN'S SONS

are Sole Agents for the above Shirts in Massillo It is impossible to get a better fitting Shirt than the

GOLD AND SILVER

Gold, Unlaundried—Silver, Laundried.

Real Estate!

James R. Dunn,

—Administrator of the—

Estate of Kent Jarvis,

—AND—

Dealer in Real Estate,

Offers for sale a long list of city property, etc., consisting of

Fine Business Property,

Well Located Residence Property,

And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots,

All for sale on the most Reasonable Terms

Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scattered all over the city.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The Salvation Army has two colored converts.

The High School Commencement will be June 23.

A great many visitors may be expected in the city on Saturday.

The Stark county fair will be held from September 27 to October 1.

The quarterly reports of both National banks will be found in this issue.

The Massillon & Cleveland Railroad is being put into good running order.

Perry Souders accidentally shot Ford Price at "Cottage Grove" last Sunday.

The Lawrence Township Temperance Association will hold a meeting next Saturday.

Much editorial matter concerning the water works, coming in late, is crowded out this week.

The Harmonia Band will give one of its delightful concerts Friday evening, weather permitting.

Barnum's steam calliope passed through on the C., L. & W. railroad the other day, playing loudly all the while.

A Tennis Club is being organized by the young people of this city, and promises to have a large membership.

The Episcopal Dime Society will be held at the residence of Rev. E. L. Kemp, on South Erie street, Friday evening.

There will be many Stark county visitors to the Chrichsville races on June 16, 17 and 18. The purses aggregate $800.

Al. Hopper and Clarence Reiley landed six splendid bass weighing from two to three pounds each from the Tuscarawas river.

The third page of the INDEPENDENT will be found to contain a great deal of local matter. In the future it may be looked upon as a local page.

Childrens' day will be observed Sunday morning and evening at the First Methodist church, as is the custom of the church, on the second Sunday in June.

Hess, Snyder & Co. are getting up patterns on a self regulating wind mill They are also making preparations for manufacturing several new designs of stoves.

Anna Schaidle, a young girl died Tuesday afternoon after a long and painful illness. The funeral took place Thursday afternoon at Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The following are the newly installed officers of the Civil Rights League: President, Manstield Hollinsworth; Treasurer, Robert Grant; Recorder and Corresponding Secretary, Lewis Myers.

The ladies of the Christian Church hold a social at the residence of Miss Viola Pepper, corner Green and Duncan streets on Friday evening of this week. Everybody is invited. Refreshments will be served.

The U. C. D. Club met Monday night at the residence of Mr. C. B. Allman. It was decided to hold the annual Club banquet at Mr. Robert B. Folger's residence on North Prospect street, Friday, June 18.

"Anyhow" Texter, of the city of Genoa, started home Monday night, and got one square on his way when his horse dropped down with the heaves or some other horse complaint. He insisted on driving the over-worked animal home.

The pioneer meeting at Meyer's Lake Wednesday afternoon was not largely attended, owing to the threatening weather. Those who were present greatly enjoyed the event, and will be on hand at the next one, June 28, 1887. Speeches were made by Louis Schaefer, of Canton. James Bayliss, of Massillon, John Mobley, of Fulton, Jacob Schmachtenberger, of Paris, Dr. Slusser and Judge Underhill, of Canton, and John McSweeney, of Wooster.

The ordinance prohibiting the congregating of persons on street corners and all public places has been conspicuously posted about the Salvation Army headquarters and other similar places of resort. It will be strictly enforced, and will be effectual, as the fine is $5. Every night a gauntlet of young men and boys from the whole length of the square on which is located the Salvation barracks, and passers by are subjected to many insults. It is very proper that it should be stopped.

The business men of this city have succeeded in engaging Prof. J. W. Clark, an adventurous young aeronaut, to give one of his balloon ascensions on Saturday, June 12. The ascension will take place on Canal street, probably, near Main, between 2 and 5 o'clock That it will be well worth seeing, the eulogistic comments of the Alliance papers prove, and additional interest is lent as the balloon is of the same kind, and the ascent will be made in the same way as that of Prof. Torrence, who, ten years ago, was drowned in the canal, his balloon holding him down. "The Alliance" is sixty feet high, and will rise from 1500 to 3500 feet depending upon the weather.

Personal.

Ed. Merwin is home again.

F. M. Cole, of Navarre, spent Friday in Massillon.

R. G. Rivers, editor of the Connotton Valley *Times*, was in the city Saturday.

W. E. Dillaway and G. A. Rawson are in the city.

Mrs. T. Clarke Miller is visiting friends in Blairsville, Pa.

Mrs. G. A. Budd, of Elyria, is visiting friends in the city.

Judge Peter A. Laubie, of Salem, spent Monday in this city.

Miss May Coy, of Seville, is the guest of Miss Mame Merwin.

Mr. E. N. Pratt, of Cleveland, is visiting his Massillon friends.

Miss Grace Dangler is filling a position in the Stark county Treasurer's office.

Albro Lee, who has for some months been working in Springfield, is now home on a visit.

Mr. Jerome Kaley and sister Lillian, of Massillon, spent Sunday with friend in this city.—*Repository.*

Jerome Bayliss, now a student at the Case School of Applied Sciences is home for the summer vacation.

The marriage of Miss Lizzie Miller to Conrad Schaffer took place in St. Mary's church Wednesday morning.

Treasurer Dangler has been in this city with the books of Massillon and Perry Township several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Saint, of Sharpsburg, Pa., spent a few days with Dr. and Mrs. Barnes, on East Main street, this week.

Will N. Gates, once of this city, is the author of a very pretty serenade, "Stay Silver Moon," which has just been published.

George Scheer has been appointed administrator of the estate of Alois Wendling, the miner, who was recently killed by a cave-in.

Mrs. Newman and her son, Mr. Edward Newman, of Minerva, stopped with Mr. and Mrs. John R. Dangler the early part of the week.

It affords the INDEPENDENT pleasure to be able to promise its readers frequent letters from Mr Warren Russell during his absence abroad.

The Rev E. L. Kemp attended the convention of the Episcopal Church, of the Northern Diocese of Ohio, in Medina, on Wednesday.

Mr. H. H. Whitacre, of the Schuyler Company, was called suddenly to Wellsville Tuesday morning on account of the death of his sister-in-law.

Mr. John Croft and Miss Mary Sibila of West Brookfield, were married Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. James Kuhn, at St. Mary's Church.

The marriage of Miss Mamie Merrill, the daughter of D. M. Merrill, to Sherman Fox, of Ravenna, O., will take place this evening at the lodge of the Massillon Cemetery. Nearly a hundred invitations have been issued.

Our young friend Lewis A. Koons, of Massillon, is a candidate for nomination on the Republican ticket for auditor of Stark county. He is quite a popular young man, and if elected would make an excellent officer.—*Fulton Signal*

Mr. F. L. Baldwin left Thursday morning for New York and will there meet Mr. Warren Russell, who had preceded him, and the two will then sail for Liverpool on the Cunarder "Aurania." The two gentlemen will travel in England and upon the continent, and will return next fall.

The Ohio Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company has been incorporated at Columbus by Hon. John G. Warwick, of Massillon; A. A. Taylor, Londonville; F. N. Quale, Toledo; John W. Hahn, Bucyrus; and H. C. Fogle and John F. Clark, of Canton. The purpose of this company, as is indicated by its name, is to make returns for loss incurred by fire on flouring mills.

Mrs Amelia Hambright, of Oakland, Cal., and Mrs. J. H. Drake, of Strawberry Valley, Cal., arrived here Saturday, and are visiting at the residence of their father, Mr. S. Buckius, of East Main street. This is Mrs. Drakes first visit after an absence of 21 years. Mrs. D. Ryder, who has been staying with her father for some time, is much improved in health, and will remain in the city until fully recovered.

A Bad Fall.

The scaffold around the new house belonging to Alfred Hopper, on East Oak street, about 20 feet from the ground, was weakened Friday by the removal of boards. At quitting time, three men, John Roup, an elderly carpenter of this city, Wm. Comey, of Akron, and W. D. Jones, of West Massillon attempted to descend together, near this spot, and the whole gave way, the three dropping on the bricks and stones immediately underneath, the scoffolding falling on top of them. The people in the neighborhood heard the crash and were very much frightend. They ran to extricate the men and did so with difficulty. Mr. Roup is the most seriously injured, being hurt internally, and having several ribs broken near the spine. Being an elderly man it will be a serious matter to him. Wm. Comey has his left arm badly bruised, and his right ankle dislocated. The cords of the ankle are some of them broken and twisted so that the injury is much more painful and will likely cause more trouble than if the ankle were broken. W. D. Jones laid down for an hour and got up, seeming to be uninjured beyond being badly shaken. The two injured men are getting along comfortably at present. At the time everything for their comfort was done by the neighbors, who placed bed clothing and restoratives at their disposal. No one can be blamed for the accident, which nothing but watchfulness could guard against.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

News of Interest to the Members of the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.

The Sons of Veterans have several applications to consider.

The Order of Chosen Friends initiated a candidate Wednesday night.

The Sons of Veterans contemple organizing an excursion to Camp Chippewa.

A large number of Knights Templar met last evening in their hall to witness the conferring of the Red Cross degree.

Prof. E. A. Jones of this city was elected secretary of the State convention of the National Union held in Cleveland Tuesday.

Next Monday evening the third degree will be conferred, and it is hoped that as many will be present as at their last meeting.

A large proportion of the membership of Sippo Lodge, I. O. O. F., were present last Monday evening than has been gathered in their hall for many months.

Andrew Boerner represented branch No. 4, C. M. B. A., at the Grand Council in Cleveland on Wednesday, and had the honor to be elected first vice president for the year.

The public installation of officers of the Sons of St. George will occur at their hall Thursday evening, and will be followed by a supper and dance at Bammertin's Hall.

Next Monday evening will be the regular meeting of Clinton Lodge, F. & A. M. There will be work in the Master Mason's degree and other important business to transact.

Grand Commander Conger, of Akron, with other prominent Grand Army men, is in Columbus, trying to arrange for a special Ohio train to the Grand Army reunion in California.

Hart Post, G. A. R., has sent a memorial to Major McKinley, asking for the passage of Senate bill No. 1886 This bill provides for the relief of soldiers of the late war who are disabled from any cause, by a pension of not less than $4 nor more than $24 a month.

At the last business meeting of Hart Post, G. A. R., Prof. E. A. Jones was selected as a candidate for appointment by the Common Pleas Judge of membership on the Stark County Pension Committee as provided for by the Green bill. The whole committee will consist of three persons, one of which will be selected from each of the three cities Massillon, Alliance and Canton.

WHEELMEN.

TO STARK COUNTY WHEELMEN.

By request of representative wheelmen residing in Canton, Alliance and Massillon, the undersigned take pleasure in requesting your presence at a meeting of Stark county wheelmen, to be held in Massillon, on Thursday, June 17, 1886, for the purpose of forming a County Organization.

Believing that more hearty fraternal relations and the best interests of bicycling will be advanced and encouraged by this action, we have no hesitation in urging you to be present and cooperate with your fellow wheelmen on this occasion.

A programme will be arranged upon the following general outline: assemble in Massillon as early in the day as possible. Business meeting, at which a committee appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, will report; in the "People's Hall," at 10 a. m., adjourn at 12 for dinner. Grand parade at 3 p.m., followed by a run to Navarre and return over one of the best roads in the county. After supper, a moonlight run to Myer's Lake, or other entertainment under direction of the local committee.

Every rider in the county whether a member of an organized club or not, is invited and urged to attend this meeting, a pleasant and profitable time being assured to all. Fraternally,

DR. C. L. MORGAN, Alliance,
KARL F. MILLER, Massillon,
FRANK C. MEYER, Canton,
Committee on Arrangements.

BICYCLE NOTES.

R. S. Hardgrove is riding a new Victor wheel.

Jerome Bayliss rode down from Cleveland last week on his wheel, by way of Hudson and Akron.

The local clubs will entertain all who attend the county meet in this city next Thursday, and a thoroughly good time may be expected.

Ohio has been the second State to furnish her members with a first-class publication exclusively in the interests of touring, and exclusively for the use of the League of American wheelmen.—*H. S. Wood, Bookmaster, L. A. W.*

A meeting of the Canton Bicycle Club was held last night, and they decided to attend the meeting in Massillon, for the formation of a county batallion, in a body They will assemble at headquarters at 8 o'clock a. m., and ride over on their wheels.—*Democrat.*

The League races on Saturday were something of a disappointment, and did not reflect particular credit upon the committee in charge. The League never has been a phenomenal success as an encourager of racing, and the amateur question is not even yet fully decided.—*Bulletin.*

The Massillon Wheel Club took an important step Tuesday night by voting 21 to 4 in favor of becoming a League club. It is to be congratulated on having offered as a body its official encouragement to the bicyclers best friend. Two weeks grace has been given the non-members to join the League.

It was with much difficulty that the Springfield Club, at Tuesday night's meeting, was prevented from a peremtory withdrawal from the L. A. W. All were strongly in favor of immediately joining the A. C. U., but the constitution prevents any such radical change without requsite notice being given. It is stated, however, that the next regular meeting of the Club will be a lively one, and that the Club as a Club will probably withdraw from the L. A. W., though they will not withdraw as individual members.—*Boston Herald.*

"Grim Reader! Did You Ever See a Ghost?"

Massillon has long been able to claim with pride that she furnishes more ghosts to the world than any seven cities in Ohio. The Kendall graveyard ghost is of comparatively recent date, and the horrid shade that haunts Prospect street now is the subject of intense interest. The good people of the little Euclid avenue are said to draw their blinds as dusk comes on, and stay indoors till daylight doth appear, fearful of the apparition.

Saturday, Monday and Tuesday nights has the spook stalked upon the street, and many are the adventures concerning it that one hears.

A young man, whose name in mercy shall remain unknown, was walking home at the hour of eleven. He glanced under the lamp-post at the corner of North and Prospect streets. There it stood. His heart smote him, and he says he had barely energy enough to creep away. The creature had a nun's head gear, a white skirt, from which emanated a pale phosphorescent light. It stood motionless. That was all he knew.

A couple going home Monday night were pursued by the phantom, who waved her long, bony arms, and as she stepped a clanking as of chains fettering her limbs was heard. The couple did not wait for particulars.

Three or four such terrible experiences as these are related, and for some nights past groups of brave men have laid in ambush, ready to pounce upon the goblin, which now refuses to be seen. How perverse these spirits are!

Seriously speaking, it is supposed that the wanderer is a woman whose domestic relations were not happy. She left her home and it is said that thi is she come back to annoy her former partner. Wednesday night Prospect street was thronged with enthusiastic ghost hunters who kept up their courage by occasionally firing their revolvers into the air.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The C., L. & W. to be Extended.

A Bellaire dispatch says: The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad Company are seeking this city as its terminus, and Mr. V. J. Bagg and others have for several days been quietly securing the rights of way, and have succeeded in making terms with all the property owners between Bridgeport and this city for a strip 50 feet in width through their premises except two, and the right of way through these will be condemned if terms are not agreed upon this week. The route lies on the east side of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh track.

This is the same old project of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, connecting the three towns of Martins Ferry, Bridgeport and Bellaire with a short line road, the manufactories in each of these places being such as to warrant any railroad in tapping them. The C., L. & W. road, terminating in Bridgeport, had to transfer freight in barges across the river to use the Cleveland & Pittsburgh track, and this was a very heavy expense, while it was just as hard to secure freight at this end of the line as to deliver it. The road from Bridgeport here, four miles, will be a sort of union line, and it will be extended to Martins Ferry, two miles north of Bridgeport, at once, thus connecting all the towns named.

CONJECTURES CONCERNING LOCAL LINES.

"Within six months," said an interested official yesterday, "I believe the Valley Railway Company and the Cleveland & Marrietta will be consolidated. Each is the natural complement of the other, and by a closer union would benefit each other greatly. At present the New Philadelphia branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh is used as a connection between them. The rich territory reached by the C. & M. is naturally tributary to Cleveland, and the better passenger facilities which the managers of these lines are endeavoring to provide will greatly develop business along this line of the Ohio River."—[*Leader.*

If there is any deal to be made it is pretty certain that the Wheeling & Lake Erie will be it. The three roads have been working in harmony for some time.

Excursion trains arranged for the convenience of Massillon visitors at Camp Chippewa are among the probabilities of the summer.

There will be an excursion from this place to Camp Chippewa on Monday next, under the direction of Rev. E. J. Vattman, of Canal Fulton. The fare will be 75 cents for the round trip.

The Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad will change time again on Sunday and will be the first radical change for some time. The eastward morning express will arrive about seven, the other changes not being known.

A grand tour of the Rocky Mountains via Marshall Pass to Salt Lake City, and on to the Golden Gate, leaving Cleveland July 20, conducted by D. Jay Collver, the Bee Line passenger agent, will be availed by several Massillon people The G. A. R. rate from the Missouri westward and return will be $50.00.

THE COAL QUESTION

Discussed by the Operators of the Massillon Mines.

The coal operators of the Massillon district met in the parlors of the Hotel Buchtel, at Akron, on Monday last, and discussed the mining situation. A preamble was drawn up, stating that the Western Pennsylvania mines have drawn from the trade of this valley, on account of the lower rate of wages paid there; that the price paid in the Tuscarawas valley is relatively much higher than elsewhere; that strikes are the wrong methods of settling difficulties; and that arbitration is more sensible and just.

A resolution was passed appointing a committee of five to meet a committee of five miners in Massillon, on June 22, to discuss the question. If the committee does not succeed in making an agreement, the courts will be asked to appoint a referee, who will render a final decision. The present price paid is 75 cents per ton, and the operators wish a 10 cent reduction.

The Rod and Gun Club.

The following score was made Friday at the weekly shoot of the Massillon Rod and Gun Club at their range in West Massillon:

	Singles.	Doubles.
Joseph Clutz	18	7
H. W. Loeffler	13	5
Otto Uhlendorff	12	7
L. Shauf	11	3
Chas McLain	11	4
J. H. Hunt	3	1
George Dobson	13	6
David Reed	11	4
F. A. Sharpnack	17	9
Thomas Russell, jr	14	3
T. H. Focke	8	4
F. A. Brown	13	5
Ph. Blumenschein	7	2

Mr. Clutz secured the badge on singles; Mr. Hoeffler came out second on singles, and Mr. Sharpnack got the badge for doubles.

There will be a contest Friday afternoon at the range of the Massillon Rod and Gun Club between the Canton and the Massillon clubs. Another is promised in the near future at the Meyer's Lake range between the Canton, Alliance and Massillon clubs.

The Massillon Water Co.

At a meeting of the Mesillon Water Company Monday, it was voted to increase the capital stock making the capitalization $250,000

It was voted to issue bonds for a period of 30 years to bear interest at the rate 6 of per cent. These bonds, it is said, although not yet issued, can be sold at 105

An election of officers resulted as follows:

President, E. Waltman, of New York; vice president, J. W. McClymonds, Massillon; treasurer, John G. Warwick, Massillon; secretary, Ellis Morrison, New Castle, Pa.

The board of directors will consist of the above and Representative Smultz, of Lancaster.

Announcement.

Please announce the name of ALSON PEASE, of Stark county, as a candidate for re-nomination for Common Pleas Judge of the First Subdivision of the Ninth Judicial District.

For Sheriff.

Please announce the name of GEO. W. WOLF, of Navarre, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican primary elections and to please many friends.

If you want good celery plants call on John Lowe. 51-3t.

50 cents a pair and up, for Ladie's Kid Opera Slippers at

J. D. FRANK & Co.'s CASH STORE.

Fine job work of all descriptions at this office,

Ladies' Foxed Congress Shoes $1.00 a pair at

J. D. FRANK & Co's. CASH STORE.

Ladies' Glove top Button Shoes only $1.25 a pair at

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For an unlimited time first-class cabinet photographs can be had at L. I. Shertzer's for $2 and $3 per dozen. 37-tf

Men's Corduvan Congress Shoes in tipped and plain toes $2.00 a pair.

J. D. FRANK & Co

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE YOU CAN GET ONE DOZ. CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS FOR $2.00 TO $3.00 per dozen at **J. C. HARINC'S,** Massillon, Ohio 36-tf.

75 cents will buy a Ladies' Serge Shoe in Congress or lace at

J. D. FRANK & Co's CASH STORE.

A full line of gold head canes at C. F. Von Kanel's.

Men's Canvass Prince Alberts only 75 cents a pair at

J. D. FRANK & Co's CASH STORE.

Call and see **the new** designs in jewelery just received **at** C. F. Von Kanel's

Infants' Shoes **in all** the leading styles at the lowest **cash prices** at

J. D. FRANK & Co's.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware.

Particular attention paid to fitting

SPECTACLES AND **EYEGLASSES**

C. C. MILLER,

37 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

In with Park Drug Store.

WALL PAPER.

NEW GOODS

Now fill the Shelves emptied by the recent dissolution sale of Skinner Brothers.

LOW PRICES CONTINUE.

First-Class Paper Hangers Furnished.

J. V. R. SKINNER,

(Successor to Skinner Brothers)

No. 40 East Main Street.

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WISHES TO

ANNOUNCE TO THE PEOPLE

OF

MASSILLON AND VICINITY,

That he has taken the agency for the celebrated

Columbus WATCH.

Which he will highly recommend as a first-class watch. As compared with the same you will find all other leading watches, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

A handsome line of Jewelry, Silverware, Gold Head Canes, Etc., be found in stock

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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CHICAGO'S BEST MAYOR.

CARTER HARRISON AMONG THE ANARCHISTS AND STRIKERS.

A Mace-Mounted Man Whose Face Was Familiar During the Great Riots—Famous Because He is a Personification of Chicago's Peculiar Characteristics.

(Special Correspondence.)

CHICAGO June 8.—This breezy town has just passed through a world of troubles and tribulations. What with the struggles between ambitious labor and zealous capital, wild-eyed dynamiters and brave police, the times have been full of turmoil and the air overcharged with reverberations and rumors of war. But through all the commotion there has been one conspicuous figure toward whom all eyes have turned, one representative of law, one commander of forces, one universal arbitrator, one giver of advice, dictator, referee and stokesman, who has never lost faith in himself, in the police, in Chicago, the constitution, the law or the American eagle. His name is Harrison—Carter Henry Harrison—by his 500,000 subjects called simply "our Carter," or "Carter" for short. Wherever crowds gathered and trouble brewed there this mayor of Chicago was to be found, with a loose coat about his tired body, a rakish slouch hat on his head, and the broad back of his high-bred Kentucky mare between his legs. "Carter and the mare—there go the mayor and the mare!" has been the cry a score of times a day, first on the strikers at McCormick's great reaper factory, then in the Bohemian district, where you may travel a mile and see no American name on a sign board or American face among the throngs on the sidewalks, and again patrolling that wilderness of huge lumber and noisy planing mills known as the lumber district. Everybody in Chicago, even the dirty-faced child playing in the alley, knows Carter, and everybody knows the mare. And so as the noble animal and symmetrical rider wind their way from crowd to crowd and through scene after scene of excitement, shouts of recognition from on all sides, "Some called him "Chet," a few word workers addressed him as "Good man," the women bowed low and reverent and "Very honest," while our local self-laudatory Bohemian hailed him by crying "Pat."

Carter Harrison is an institution in Chicago, and the boarders expected to see the young mayor initiated and confined in a dungeon cell without delay, but instead the pet animal may spend the coffee-colored hours which will disturb the ring in his ears till Gabriel's trumpet sounds.

To call a man a scientific lobbyist does not sound well, perhaps, to some people. To the shrewd it may suggest much good advice. In the midst of riotous times he was as fearless as a sexagenarian in a chase, and in the council of the police he was all virile sound and energy. He was not in the Haymarket when that awful bomb exploded, but he was soon thereafter among the wounded and dying policemen at the station house. Daily the gray mare has since stood for a brief hour before the city hospital, while her rider was inside cheering the sufferers with his smile, and bodies had been found in American coal vaults and outlets.

It is easy to see that he is a specialist in public life—not a man of commonplace ken. He is altogether too extraordinary. He is picturesque. Not a very great man, nor are we personally good men, but a man fearlessly and manly, he has nevertheless built his fortunes wholesale that of the town in time. The mare and hundred congressmen and a score of senators in Washington are not known throughout the country's length and breadth than he. He was in power some time ago—and now has an ambition to return after sitting eight years in the mayor's chair of America's interior metropolis—but it was not in Washington that his fame was wrought. It was here, and if we look for the why or we find it in the fact that he has not only been Chicago's chief magistrate, but her impersonator. He has been a reflex of many of Chicago's most marked characteristics. He has been, and is, Chicago personified.

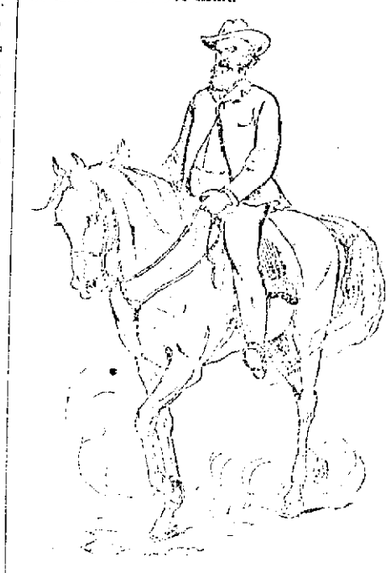
Like Chicago, he is loud, buoyant, undaunted, self-complacent, self-confident, prosperous, rich, generous, pew-holding, but not pious; ambitious, approachable, self-loving, easy-going on the Sabbath day, tolerant of shams, gaunders and rumsdoms, but the soul of honor when money is involved, full of vim, business, brains, breeze and conceit.

Sight-seeing visitors in Chicago rarely fail to ask to be shown the mayor. The Gotham man from New York, the stock dealer from Kansas, the miner from Colorado, inquire the locator of an introduction to the rider of the mare. They have heard of him. In some manner their curiosity concerning him has been eager. What he has done to make him famous they do not know, nor does anybody else. But analysis shows that he is notorious, because he stands typical of Chicago.

It is difficult for non-residents to understand how big a man Carter Harrison is in Chicago, how he is regarded as the autocrat of the town and the one man of power. Chicago exceeds in population eight or ten states of the Union, and in wealth and importance many more. In this principality the mayor is supreme. There is a city council, but he has the power of veto, and by his control of the patronage, which all good aldermen hunger for, he controls the council. All of the other departments of the city government excepting a few inferior offices, are under his banner. He fills them with whom he likes. Even the police justices are his. Add to this lawful power the aggressiveness, individuality and personalism of the man Harrison, and you have a potentate who moves in the orbit of an emperor.

There was a time when this mayor, unaccompanied, could not ride through the streets of Chicago without being followed by the razzas of endless crowds. He was popular. "The best mayor" was his soubriquet in every man's mouth, without regard to politics. When he returned from a European trip, during which he had scorned the praises of the American eagle in the shadow of the castles of a half dozen effete monarchies, the crowd which met him at the railway station covered ten acres. In its arms the favorite was borne to his carriage, which no horses drew triumphant through the streets. But now the popularity has waned, and the vast majorities of years ago, to which men of all parties contributed their suffrage, dwindled a year ago to a contested election.

Yet in many ways Carter Harrison is truly the best Mayor Chicago ever had. In a city of jobbery, he has been in no jobs; surrounded by a corrupt council, he has been clean, and more than once has interposed his veto between blackmailers and their booty. His financial record has been close, able and honest. His police and fire departments have become models. He rid Chicago of bunco thieves, garroters and sand-baggers. At the same time, strangely inconsistent, he



THE MAYOR AND THE MARE.

has always been friendly to the gamblers as long as their political influence was exerted in his favor, turning his police loose upon them only when they turned against him. All the while he has been over-lenient with bunco men and notorious dance houses.

In politics he has been something of a demagogue as well as a brilliant leader. Even the Socialists, cousins-German to the red-eyed Anarchists, have known his favor. One Socialistic leader is now one of his office-holders, and The Arbeiter Zeitung, late organ of the Socialist, Spies, was once "official paper of Chicago."

If this picturesque mayor is noted for anything more than his nerve and his handsome person, it is for his fluency. He is a wonderful talker. He makes every year more speeches than any other man in the west. His wit is of true temper and always ready. In conversation, crowd, convention, or at the meetings, he is a veritable reservoir of well-mix of humor, eloquence, sarcasm and anecdote, which needs only to be tapped to run forth a torrent. There have been few campaigns more brilliant than the one he made for governor of Illinois. He spoke twice or three times a day for six weeks. Nearly everybody in the state heard him. His usual and favorite beginning of a speech was like this:

FELLOW CITIZENS: Some of you know me, and some of you do not. I will introduce myself. My name is Harrison, and I am the next governor of Illinois. Uncle Dick Oglesby thinks he is going to be elected, but he isn't. I am the man.

The weather in which the nomination was to be made Carter Harrison was walking from one hotel to another. On the way he met two legislators. They were not intending to vote for him, and he stopped to talk with them. He endeavored to show them where their path of duty lay, and so persuasive of the sincere conviction both at length relented, renounced their former allegiance, promised to vote for the mayor and desired to treat it on to the caucus all. But the opportunistic candidate was not satisfied. He knew the sound of his own voice that he was unable to stop. The winds whistled, snow drifts, street cranks blocked with passing hours, and strangers and pedestrians hastened by. But the mayor talked on and on. At length a short pause above the moaning of the wind, and two men paused.

"Worst cyclone I ever met," he figured to a man who was buffeting along through the snow.

"Morrison nominated on first ballot," was the reply.

The two shivering legislators looked at each other in amazement. Their two votes, which the mayor's eloquence had won, the mayor's garrulity had lost. The caucus was over.

It is the fashion in Chicago to "go and see the mayor about it." Women who have been worsted in neighborhood quarrels, in divorce cases dissatisfied with their waiter girls or girl-ins, merchants with grievances or corporations with complaints, employes who want more wages, and lovers whose men are on strike, fathers with unruly sons—all call on the mayor. His doors are always open. He is the credit of Chicago. And when he has defiance for a time in patience many words or wisdom fall from his lips.

Every day or so the mayor's office is filled by fifteen or twenty brisk young men with tufts of pale down and indifferently sharpened lead pencils. As the mayor talks the young men write.

"Now print this just as I say it to you," the mayor commands, "or you'll get no more news in the city hall."

These young men are reporters, and the mayor is giving the public, through them and the more or less great and mighty journals which they represent, his regular lecture. As close as not he is lecturing the newspapers, for he and they do not get along well together. They all are prone to criticize him, and he rarely fails to talk back. Several of them he sued for libel because of insinuations that he had had a hand in the notorious election frauds.

Mayor Harrison is an aristocrat in whose veins flows the blood of that Harrison family which gave a president to the United States and a senator to Indiana. He has a Kentuckian's love for fine horses, a Virginian's adoration for beautiful women, and a truly Chicagoish love for himself. Though a man of the people he everywhere maintains his dignity. He has a "How are you?" for the ward worker, but not a shake of the hand. The gamblers can secure from him immunity from arrest, but they cannot speak to him or enter his office with his consent. He is a good man and a bad one, an able man and a weak one, a statesman and a demagogue, an aristocrat and a plebeian. He has many contradictions in his character and there are not a few faults in his conduct, but in his eight years rule of Chicago he has done more for the city, in the way of public improvements, good order, county administration and economical care of the finances, than any mayor since Chicago became an interior metropolis. He will not be elected mayor another time and wants to go once more to congress. He said the mare would make a sensation on Pennsylvania avenue, and the admiration his splendid horsemanship would be sure to elicit could not fail to stir the ambition which lies more or less dormant in every Chicagoan's breast, and which, in his case, has already been tickled by The New York Sun's suggestion of Carter Harrison for president.

WALTER WELLMAN.

THE WORKING GIRL.

HOW SHE APPEARS AND HOW SHE LIVES IN NEW YORK.

Going to Work and Coming Home—Her Poor Food and Poorer Wages—The Summit of Her Ambition—How She Spends Her Sundays.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, June 7.—The working girl of this city is a heroine without knowing it. She works harder, gets less pay and has fewer comforts than the working girl in any other spot over which the Stars and Stripes wave. You can see her on the elevated railways at 7 o'clock in the morning, going to her work, with a cheerful face, as tidy a toilet as she can afford, and possibly a flower on her breast. You will see her again in the evening, going home, pale, dishevelled and weary, swinging to a strap in the car, while the fat brokers, lazy lawyers, and sleek-whiskered gentry monopolize the seats. It might then occur to you that American men are not the "most gallant in the world" though tradition has said they are. You will lose faith in tradition's veracity at once. But you will remember a little later that they are not all Americans. Many of them came from countries where gallantry is not a national virtue, and others are descendants of foreigners. New York has not much that's American to boast of, save the soil it stands on.

You may notice the working girl's dress. It will show service, but has a strong leaning toward style. For she will be fitted into a jaunty basque and there will be that about her costume, poor as it is, which shows that she knows how to make herself look up with the times if she only had a chance. Whatever the style is she approximates it in her poor way. She will have a little bonnet, or toque made of the material of her dress, cheap and poor, to be sure, but with the flare of fashion about it, and she will wear it with an air, too. She is pretty, sometimes, but it is rarely a lasting beauty. It is too fragile. It fades early and reaches the break down period soon.

You will notice, too, perhaps, how slender are the wrists as the sleeve slips away from the hand that catches the car strap. You may wonder why she doesn't sew up the rent in her dress. She hasn't time. She wears the dress until she is ready to lie down to sleep, and then she is so very tired, she thinks she will let it go till morning, and when she wakes up she finds that she has overslept, and hasn't a minute to spare. She must catch the train due no commutation tickets, for she can't afford to pay ten cents for getting down town, and the street cars are too slow. So the tear is not mended until Sunday.

Tired she always is, but cheerful. She is young and has hope. What does she do? She sells dry goods, candy, cigars. She is in box and shirt factories. She irons in laundries, she writes wrappers and fold circulars, she operates typewriters, she cowers at some whole-sale dress making establishment, she is a tailor shoes and live-houses, he is everywhere where dainty hands are needed and can be obtained for small pay.

How and where does she live? Very poorly, of necessity. In a cold and comfortless hall room in some decent boarding house, if she can afford even that poor luxury. If not she chirps with three or four others like herself and hires a room in a tenement house, where they cook, sleep, and see all the life they see outside of their work, except on Sundays when they go to the park, or get invited to Coney Island. Sometimes she has parents, and it is often doubtful whether she is better or worse off in consequence; often the family is large and they all live in crammed quarters. Sometimes she has a mother who mends her clothes, does her washing, and has a place for her at the family table. Then she can eventually have her heart's desire, a silk dress! I have a case in mind. She addressed envelopes and got $5 a week. She paid sixty cents for car fare and $3.50 for her board, at home, which included her washing and mending. Out of the rest she clothed herself, and at the end of two years bought the silk dress—a poor, flimsy thing at fifty cents a yard, and not worth that—but it was the realization of her dreams, it represented self denial and industry, and for that reason it was, perhaps, not an injudicious purchase. Of course the mother made this girl's clothes, otherwise she could not even have been respectably dressed, for she was too fatigued to work at night, and she could not have paid for having her sewing done.

She reads nothing to speak of. How could she? Her whole life goes by in fact. She knows a little something about the races, and keeps track of big accidents and murders. She is posted about the cream-cheese stage people, but not by close reading. She doesn't know the uses of many newspapers. One is as good as another to her. She reads the "Personals" and the "Help Wanted," but she doesn't know an editorial from a sheriff's sale. She merely knows that "what paper says so." That is quite fly enough for her. She is ignorant about almost everything not found within the hard little round of her life. The president's name she has heard, but all other officials are as good as non-existent to her. It is doubtful if she could give a very straight account of how the Fourth of July came to be a red-letter day.

She is rich very and smiling through it all. She says her nickel for car fare as an empress would bestow a royal favor. She expends a few cents for lunch on a bun and divides the purchase with her companions. Poor food is her portion, morning, noon and night. The unhealthful merchandise of cheap restaurants constitutes the bulk of her bodily sustenance. Soggy pies, stale sandwiches, greasy doughnuts, these are the luxuries she indulges in, because nothing else is off cost low enough for her to buy.

What pay does she get? Anything from $3 to $10, but oftener not over $6, and no infrequently less than that. If she has a room to herself, even such a little coffin-like one even, it will cost her $2 to $2.50 a week. Out of the small residue of her salary she must pay all her other living expenses. She is glad when summer comes, for summer clothes cost less than winter ones, and she can look well on comparatively little. She can even wear long silk gloves and a pretty hat on Sundays, and then she will be sure to be invited to Coney Island occasionally. Altogether, the summer sweetens life in spite of its heat and discomforts.

The working girl expects to be extricated some day. So she will be, but it will be a mere difference of the kind of toil, for she will be obliged to work harder than ever. Marry she will, of course; and since she has only a few to her own sphere to choose from, she marries a man who earns at the most $12 or $15 a week. They live, but they rarely rise. How can they? There is nothing for them but a round of toil, with no more money at the end of ten years than at the beginning.

Of course there are working girls who climb, and go on from something poor to something better; but I speak of the working girl who addresses envelopes or does some one thing, and that only which she can do as well in a month as in five years, and for which there is no earthly hope of her getting more than the mere rest salary.

MAX ELTON.

J. M. Fincher, of Newton Factory, Ga., has a baby girl two years old that knows the alphabet perfectly.

THE FINISHED FAMILY.

None Complete Without a Grandfather and a Grandmother in It.

It is Southey, isn't it, who says in "The Doctor" that a household is never complete unless it has as inmates a kitten and a child not much past its third birthday? While we cling to the kitten and the baby we feel that the family is not yet finished. We would add to it a grandmother.

The Pilgrim just beginning his journey is a curiosity. We long to know how the country strikes him, how he will meet the lions in the way, and whether he will fall a prey to Giant Despair, but we also desire to learn how the lions have been conquered, how escape from Doubting castle was effected, and how roses were made to bloom on the stalk that had produced only thorns. The young fill us with visions of what is to be; the old alone can tell us what has been. Anticipation is a pleasant companion and often amuses us, but experience gives us wise advice and an arm to lean upon when we are in need of counsel and support.

There is nobody like comparatively young and lively grandsire or grandmother to fill in the family chinks. Grandfather roasts bones and compounds savory, hot messes, well-peppered, for the hens, and keeps them laying all winter when the neighbors are stirring a spoonful of snow into cake in place of eggs. He keeps the wood-box well filled with the nicest of kindlings and the driest of wood, and never forgets to wind the clock. He oils the creaking door-hinges and rusty locks, replaces the tack that has worked out of the carpet, and solders the pin-hole that has impudently appeared in the new tin pail. He pares apples and brings the rind off in one unbroken, red curl for the little ones to fling over their shoulders to form queer, misshappen capital letters; nobody can coax corn to pop into such white flakes as grandpa, and nobody else can mend toys, direct the boys about training the "yellings," or tunneling through the deep snow-drift at the foot of the hill. If a cow in the neighborhood is sick or a sheep refuses to own her lamb grandfather is sent for, and he knows a sure remedy. He has forgotten more than all the neighborhood know to-day, and yet remembers more than all they ever knew.

And what is there that grandmother can not do? She is always in order to see company and never at a loss for something to say. She is ready to take the baby when nobody else can give him attention; she binds up bruised fingers with soft rags and wounded hearts with tender words, kisses, and a stray peppermint from the depths of her pocket or a mysterious little box which she takes down from a high shelf in some cupboard. She keeps the thin places in the stockings and mittens darned before they become real holes, and her wise counsel and soothing words prevent many holes in the peace of the family and neighborhood. She has great stores of supplies for everybody far and near. She never forgets where her sage and summer savory and catnip are, and her hoarhound candy and thoroughwort syrup are so delicious that every coughing child for miles about considers himself in luck when he gets a chance to take them.

Grandmother has weathered the storm tossed sea of retribution and gotten into the peaceful harbor of forgiveness. Childhood is infinitely more tender in her sight than it is to father and mother, and what are deliberately wanderings out of the way in their eyes are but involuntary slips of the untried feet to her. Grandmother knows that the nasty word or unrelenting penalty of to-day may gnaw forever at the heart of the speaker and inflictor. Ah! how much grandmother knows!

There is never a snow-storm but that grandfather or grandmother remembers a worse one away back in the fabulous times of '50, '40, or '60, years ago. No late springs or early autumn frosts surprise them, for they know by long experience that the promises of seed-time and harvest are sure.

They are better than town histories, for they furnish not only facts but illustrations. They are versed in genealogies. When a western paper comes home with a marked item telling of the success some boy or girl is achieving two thousand miles away grandfather and grandmother will tell you whether the germ of that success came from the Smith or Jones side of the house—the Smiths' natural aptitude or the Jones' energy. When people wonder why young Black, with his good home, went down-hill, the old people can put a finger on the barrel of hard cider that was on tap in his grandfather's cellar the year round, and show how the sins of a man are visited upon those who follow him.

When somebody comes home after an absence of a generation in Australia he finds nobody so delightful as grandfather and grandmother. The younger people have left off making twisted doughnuts and condemn pies as unhealthful, but grandmother assures them grimly that her "doughnut pot hasn't been empty nor pie mussin' from her table a single meal for fifty years, and she hain't a'fraid to set herself beside the women o' nowaday's, nor the ten men and women that call her mother, besides any children she knows of a growin' up." She has no need to be ashamed when she looks back on her work, or to fear for her reward in the future. Neither grandfather nor grandmother spared themselves. Their hands grew hard for us. They made roads, they cleaned fields, they invented and improved that we might enjoy, and we are entered into the fruits of their labors.

The old folks' "pows" are white and so are their hearts. They have served God and their country for many years, and every day of life is now but mellowing their hearts and adding to the flavor of the wine of kindness that flows in their veins. They have lived both long and well. They have blessed their fellows, and may heaven, as it has always done, bless them. How can we repay them for what they have done for us? We must "pass along" to those who shall follow us as we have followed them.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

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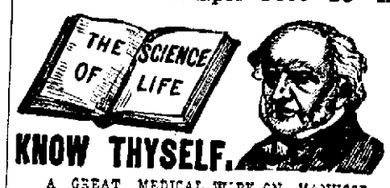

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The Science of Life is worth more to the young and middle-aged men of this generation than all the gold mines of California and the silver mines of Nevada combined.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

The Science of Life points out the rocks and quicksands on which the constitution and hopes of many a young man have been fatally wrecked.—*Manchester Mirror.*

The Science of Life is of greater value than all the medical works published in this country for the past 50 years.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The Science of Life is a superb and masterly treatise on nervous and physical debility.—*Detroit Free Press.*

There is no member of society to whom The Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure. Mention MASSILLON INDEPENDENT. 49-1t

NO MORE RHEUMATISM

WASHBURNE'S SALICYLICA

SURE CURE

TRADE MARK.

Immediate Relief—Permanent Cure.

THE GREAT INTERNAL RHEUMATIC REMEDY and only positive cure for Acute or Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lame Back, &c. Washburne's Salicylica is ten years established and has cured more persons in five times than all the so-called "Specifics" and "Cures" combined. SECRET The only dissolver of the Poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the blood of all those troubled with Rheumatic Disorders. Endorsed by physicians and thousands of cured patients. Write for testimonials and advice free. $1.00 a box; 6 boxes for $5.00. Sold by druggists. Ask for "Washburne's Salicylica" and accept no other; or send to us. WASHBURNE SALICYLICA M'F'G CO., 257 Broadway, New York.

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THOSE WHO BELIEVE that Nature will work off a Cough or a Cold should understand that this MAY be done, but at the expense of the Constitution, and we all know that repeating this dangerous practice weakens the Lung Powers and terminates in a Consumptive's Grave. Don't take the chances; use DR. BIGELOW'S CURE, which is a safe, pleasant and speedy cure for all Throat and Lung Troubles. In 50 cent and dollar bottles.

DR. JONES' RED CLOVER TONIC

Is the best known remedy for all blood diseases, stomach and liver troubles, pimples, costiveness, bad breath, piles, ague and malarial diseases, indigestion, loss of appetite, low spirits, headache, and all diseases of the kidneys. Price 50 cents, of all druggists.

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PRICE 25 CENTS. WARRANTED.

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SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANÆMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

Prepared and endorsed by the best Physicians in the country.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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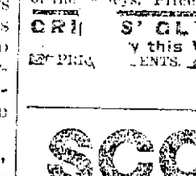

Different sizes. Can be attached to nearly all wagons, buggies, phaetons and carts. Easily removed. Folds like an umbrella. If you can not get it of your wagonmaker or dealer send for illustrated circular and price list. *Agents wanted* everywhere. *Mention paper.*

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Takes the lead; does not corrode like tin or iron, nor decay like shingles or tar compositions; easy to apply; strong and durable; at half the cost of tin. Is also a SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER at Half the Cost. CARPETS and RUGS of same material, double the wear of Oil Cloths. Catalogue and samples FREE. W. H. FAY & CO., CAMDEN, N. J.

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CIDER MACHINERY Send for our NEW CATALOGUE mailed FREE C. G. Hampton, Detroit, Mich.

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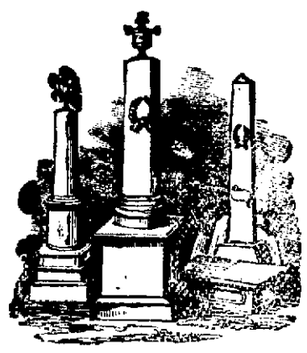
MASSILLON

Marble and Mantle

WORKS.



HAVING NOW COMPLETED my building on the corner of Tremont and Mill streets, and made it in every way convenient for the marble and mantel business, and having it well filled with

CHOICE MONUMENTS

and Gravestones,

of the latest designs and finish of both Marble and Granite. And having enlarged my

MANTEL ROOM

and fitted it up in a neat and tasteful manner and filled it with the latest and neatest patterns of

Slate MANTLES & GRATES,

and having bought them of the eastern manufacturers for cash, thereby enabling me to sell either monuments or mantels at less rates than can be furnished from abroad, of the same style and finish. All I ask is an examination of them and their prices to convince you that you can do better at home than abroad

Works at old stand corner Tremont and Mill streets, Massillon, O.

Q. W. REEVES.

JOHN BAKER THOMPSON,

Caterer and Confectioner,

Is prepared to fill and deliver orders for

Ice Cream and Lemon Sherbet

In Bricks and Molds.

The superiority of Thompson's ices is well established, and he has every facility for conducting the business properly. At his establishment

Soda Water & Lemonade

are dispensed and an

Ice Cream Parlor is Attached.

Order by telephone.

42 East Main Street.

Hurrah Smokers!

If you want a good Cigar call for

Phil. Blumenschein's

Brands of Cigars.

They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.

Store room and factory two doors east of Union Hotel,

WEST MAIN STREET, MASSILLON, OHIO.

Globe Bakery,

West Main Street,

A RICHEIMER, PROP'R.

The Best of Bread, Fresh Baked Every Day.

Elegant Ice Cream Parlors.

Everything the best. A trial Always Satisfies.

Fresh Bread on sale at Fred Albrecht's Grocery, and delivered to all parts of the city.

Wm. BOWMAN,

Tin and Slate

ROOFING,

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And all kinds of

Job Work in Tin and Sheet Iron.

All Work Warranted.

Shop on North Erie Street,

Near Walwick & Justus' Office.

WM. BOWMAN.

March 10,tf.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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CAUGHT AT LAST.

Frank Landis, the Notorious Horse Thief,

Captured at South Whitley, Ind., and Safely Lodged in the County Jail.

Details of the Capture of the Famous Horse Thief—He Finds His Way to His Wife—Caught While Fishing.

On the 9:10 train east on the P, F. W. & C. Railroad last night, Deputy Sheriff C. A Krider, of Canton, and Officer Thomas Hagan, of Massillon, arrived in Mansfield from Columbia City, Ind, having in custody the famous horse thief, Frank Landis, whose name has so often appeared in the public prints of the State. The prisoner was taken directly to the county jail, where he now awaits trial.

Landis was indicted by the grand jury along with "Grasshopper Jake," his accomplice who is now in the penitentiary to serve his term of two years, having pleaded guilty. The details of the capture are as follows: Deputy Sheriff Krider stopped at the Farmer's Hotel at the same time that Landis and his wife stopped there and at the time the horse stealing was accomplished. Mr. Krider was therefore inclined to take an unusual interest in his capture. He accordingly had about three hundred descriptions struck off and sent them to his acquaintances in all parts of the country, especially to Indiana, as he knew Mrs. Landis had relatives in that State. He, with the assistance of Officer Hagan, kept up the search without relaxing their efforts. A man was employed to shadow Mrs. Landis when she left the Farmers' Hotel and he traced her to South Whitley where her relatives live. A number of decoy letters were written to Landis at South Whitley purporting to have been written by friend and stating that the search had been abandoned, so that it would be safe for Landis to return to Ohio without danger. These letters were lifted by Mrs. Landis, and some of them were answered.

In the meantime a lively correspondence was kept up with persons in all the towns around South Whitley with the purpose of keeping up the watch. On Friday, May 28, Mr. Krider received a telegram dated Valparaiso from an intimate friend, in substance as follows:

"Party answering description bought ticket for South Whitley. Look out."

A telegram as follows was at once sent to Marshal Supple of Columbia City:

"Party described is at South Whitley. Take assistants and capture him."

Marshal Supple followed directions at once and as Columbia City and South Whitley are near each other he soon got the run of things. On Wednesday he learned that Landis had gone out along the creek to fish. Starting out the party found him sitting quietly along the bank patiently waiting for bites. He was easily captured and offered no resistance but was very much disheartened by the capture. Mr. Krider was telegraphed and Thursday afternoon he and Mr. Hagan left for Columbia City where they arrived safely, received their prisoner and started back arriving in this city at 9:10 last night as stated above.

Three rewards have been offered for the arrest and conviction of Landis. They are $300 by the Richland County Commissioners, $300 by the Stark County Commissioners and $200 by Mr. M. L. Mowers whose horses were stolen.

The crimes he is claimed to have been implicated in is the theft of a horse belonging to Willis Hunt and two from M. L. Mowers. For these he was indicted. All these horses were recovered, Mowers' on March 24th and Hunt's on the 25th. It is thought, however, that he is responsible for a number of other thefts which have been committed and the horses never recovered. There will be no trouble in convicting Landis and he will receive something like the sentence imposed on Reynolds.

Kr. Krider and Mr. Hagan consulted Prosecutor Bell to-day, and after making all the necessary arrangements, they left for home this evening.

A reporter called at the jail to-day and was permitted to see Landis. When spoken to, he simply answered, "I don't believe I know you." When informed as to who his visitor was, he refused to state anything, but did so in a pleasant and intelligent way. He is a man somewhat over five feet seven inches in height. He weighs in the neighborhood of 135 pounds. He does not look as well as he did when boarding in style at the Farmers' Hotel. He wears a haggard expression. The eyes are bloodshot, and a short, stubby beard has started on his face, which is adorned with a dark moustache and goatee. He is dressed quite shabbily, and has evidently run through with all the money he made by the sale of the stolen horses. He has been sailing under several aliases, the principal ones being Frank Harper and Ben Franks.—*Mansfield News.*

A PURCHASED POLICEMAN.

Officer Pepper Says Marshal Shull Was Bribed, and Marshal Shull Says He Wasn't.

Something of a controversy has been going on between Officer Pepper, of the police force, and the Marshal of New Philadelphia. Some time ago the United States Circus visited New Philadelphia. There were many rumors of crooks following it at police headquarters here, and as the show was to appear in this city also, Pepper went to New Philadelphia to spot a few, expecting to gobble them in Massillon. He and Detective Hays worked together and discovered many things that were not all right. Out of professional courtesy they took Shull into their confidence, but claim he turned out to be in league with the sharpers, and instead of being of assistance to them did all in his power to help the gamblers. Speaking of this matter the Dover *Reporter* says:

Marshal Shull, of New Philadelphia, emphatically denies the charge made against him by Hays and Pepper, detectives, that he had betrayed their confidence and informed the circus sharpers of their presence. He says that Hays never said a word about the object of his visit to New Philadelphia, but Pepper told him he was sent down by the Mayor of Massillon to spot the monte men and thieves. Shull says he never mentioned it to any one, but that Hays and Pepper gave themselves away by telling their business to several outsiders. Shull has nothing to say against Pepper, but that Hays has an odious record. Shull also says that when the Mayor of New Philadelphia grants license to those men to ply their trades (selling soap, etc., with prize attachments, in the shape of a $10 or $20 bill as a draw—now you see it and now you don't, and you never get it) he has no right to interfere. There may be a great deal of truth in that, too. Mr. Shull has been an officer for twelve years, with never a charge against him, he says, and that this one is entirely false.

Policeman Pepper saw the paper and has expressed his opinion of Shull very plainly. He says that he found out exactly what was going on and informed Shull, who replied that he could do nothing as the Mayor had licensed the men. "Why, neither your Mayor nor any other can license robbery," said Pepper. At this point one of the gamesters appeared with a ten dollar bill wound round his finger. He and Shull transacted a little business behind a wagon, of which Hays was a witness. They both aver that Shull accepted money and left the show grounds at once. That Shull posted the thieves they are sure, as not one turned up in Massillon, although from Niles and New Lisbon reports came of the most barefaced swindling. When the show reached Massillon the "detective" employed by the knaves to spot officers told Pepper that he had succeeded in purchasing the New Philadelphia man cheaper than any he had found that season, and that the bargain was that Shull was to leave the grounds and not return, which he carried out. Pepper says that the stock and bank notes of one man were seized in New Philadelphia, the proprietor escaping, and that the man returned and secured his traps through the Marshal. This does not sound well for the good little town of New Philadelphia, where fraud, bribery and corruption are things almost unknown.

CAMP CHIPPEWA.

The C., L. & W. R. R. Entertains its Friends and Entertains Them Royally.

Two hundred gay and festive railroad magnates, prominent citizens, and newspaper men with their wives and heirs arrived at Camp Chippewa last Friday morning from both directions as the guests of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad Company. A tour of the ground was the first thing to be done and it took a good while to do it. There was the bowling alley, the shooting gallery, the babies, the flying horses and the swings all to be tried, the pretty hotel and the cottages to be examined and the capacity of the steam yacht to be tested and a thousand other things to do. Everything is new and it was the season's opening. Everybody was kept busy until the hale and hearty landlord, Colonel Davis, announced dinner. And what a dinner it was, to be sure! Aunty Goings, the famous cook of Cleveland had done herself proud, and the feast of reason planned to come off right after dinner had to be postponed until 4 o'clock. In the meantime the newspaper men drafted a series of resolutions, and the company gathered in the pavilion to listen to them. Hear they are:

At a meeting of the representatives of the press held at Camp Chippewa, on June 4, 1886, a committee was appointed to draft a series of resolutions, expressive of their appreciaiton, and the following were approved:

WHEREAS, A most pleasant day has been spent at this beautiful and picturesque summer resort, therefore be it

Resolved, That the guests here assembled tender their thanks to the Bee Line and C., L & W. Railroad for favors extended, and making the trip to and from Camp Chippewa a pleasant one, long to be remembered.

Resolved, That we express our hearty appreciation of the bountiful repast furnished by Col. John B. Davis and his estimable wife, of the Hotel Chippewa, in which their ability as caterers to the public was amply demonstrated.

Resolved, That Commodore David Cook, of the good ship Pinafore, in which a circuit of the lake was made, deserves the praise of the excursionists for the enjoyable ride.

Resolved, That much of the pleasure of the day is due to the untiring efforts of E. W. Paige, Chief Clerk of Passenger Department of the C. L. & W. R. R., and D. Jay Collver, Passenger Agent of the Bee Line.

J. L. McCAULEY,
Cleveland Leader,
J. P. YOCKEY,
Fulton Signal,
J. CYRUS THOMS,
Elyria Telephone,
Committee.

Then came the speechos. There was Mr. Cole, and Mr. Paige, and the Rev. Mr. Thoms, Dr. McLean, Solicitor Willison, and Editor Yockey. They were wonderful orations those, such as can only be inspired by one of Colonel Davis' dinners. After the speeches the Cleveland guests went north and the southern visitors amused themselves on the water until the train ran down to the grove.

And now that a pleasant day has been described let us say something about Chippewa. It is a beautiful place, we all know that, and it has the first claim on Massillon pleasure seekers. It is on a Massillon railroad. It is owned by the Standard Ice Company, a Massillon organization. It was planned and built by Massillon men. Go then, sleep on the soft warm beds purchased from Massillon merchants. Drink the famous Massillon ginger ale. Our own "Butter" is there. "Butter" turns the crank that turns the flying horses. "Butter" will be glad to meet his Massillon friends. And then there is Mack McCoy, the shooting gallery man and last but not least his pony. Then by all means seek the shade of Chippewa, the Chautauqua of Ohio.

Out and About.

They now call Chippewa the Chautauqua of Ohio.

Elyria saloon keepers have arranged to fight the Dow law.

In Perry, Lake county, 193 acres of onions have been planted this season.

A Mansfield man has been fined for yelling "rats" in the Opera House.

Parson, the Chicago anarchist, who is wanted for murder, was at one time a resident of Saline ville.

The Mahoning Valley Wool Growers Association meets at Warren, on Saturday, June 5, at 1 p. m.

The reunion of the 81st O. V. V. I. will be held this year in Columbiana, on September 28, 29, and 30.

The next State reunion of the Ex-Prisoners of War will be held at Kenton, Hardin county, on August 4.

Sandy township, Stark county, has one saloon-keeper, but he has closed down since the Dow law has went into effect.

Chief Harmon, of the Mansfield Fire Department, has been exonerated from the charge of conspiring to burn the town.

The contract to light the streets of Fostoria has been awarded to an Electric Light Company of that place, at a cost of $800 annually.

The Youngstown Board of Education has adopted an unjust rule making assistant teachers serve the first year without remuneration.

The President of the Cigar Makers International Union has ordered the members in this place to adopt the 8 hour system.—*Elyria Telephone.*

Jos. Walker, a wealthy bachelor of Youngstown, aged eighty, while at dinner, was strangled by a piece of meat which lodged in his throat.

Lima has already spent $2 0,000 for her water works, and they are not more than two-thirds completed. The original estimate was $200,000.

An army of Gypsies are encamping north of Salem about midway to Albany. They have plenty of horses and fortune tellers among them.

Robert Starkey, of Salineville, has received the appointment from Columbiana county as guard in the Ohio Penitentiary. He goes on duty Monday morning.

There will be a meeting of the Eastern Ohio Berry Growers' Association at East Rochester, on Saturday 20th, to appoint committees and arrange for their annual berry show which occurs on Saturday, June 12.

A limited number of our citizens are organizing a company to purchase the electric light plant, being satisfied of its success and value of the investment. An application for charter will soon be filed with Secretary of State.

Operators of Mahoning Valley sat flat on the proposition to arbitrate at Youngstown, and said that with coal 25 cents per ton less this season than last year, no advance in wages could be expected. May result in a big strike.

A young man named James Duross was appointed agent of the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. R., at Trowbridge, Ottawa county, recently. For nine days he made no reports or returns to the company. Last Friday he gave his keys to the section boss and disappeared, but was soon found in the woods and taken to Elliston on a charge of embezzlement. In default of bail in the sum of $1,000, he went to jail at Port Clinton.—*Commercial*

It is reported that the Fort Wayne Railroad Company is fitting its line between Pittsburgh and Chicago with patent inter-locking switches and signals, by means of which the company expects to save several hours in the movement of trains in its yards and increase the safety of passengers. A tower will be built at Allegheny, Pa., where the operator can throw the switches and signals with one movement of a lever. There will be 41 levers and 2 wheels. The system is said to be superior to that in use on the Pennsylvania Railroad.—*Leader.*

A Brazilian Boycott.

When was the first boycott established and in what land? Ireland has given currency to the word and has made popular the system of getting even with obnoxious officials. But long before Capt. Boycott was beleaguered in his house by the irate peasantry whose enmity he had incurred the some ostracising of other landlords in other lands had been carried into effect.

Brazil is perhaps the country which most people would consider the least likely to resort to boycott, and yet in the second decade of the present century it had a very lively and thorough one. Some time since a well-known gentleman, of this city, whose business often takes him to Cuba heard in Havanna considerable talk about an extraordinary document which the citizens of a Brazilian town had issued against religion and its votaries on account of a long and disastrous drought. He tried hard to obtain a copy of it, but without avail, until within a few days past, when he received a clipping from a paper with the coveted curiosity.

It is in Spanish, and the following is a translation of it:

The official paper of the state of Morelos copies the following decree, published in 1820 in the town of Custhanas, empire of Brazil:

TO THE MAYOR OF THE TOWN AND DEPARTMENT OF CUSTHANAS: *Whereas*, Considering that the Supreme Maker has not acted rightly toward this province and town, that only once in the whole of last year it rained a single shower, and that during all this winter, in spite of the religious processions novenas and prayers, it has not rained a single drop, and consequently the crop of chestnuts, on which this department was dependent for its prosperity, has been lost;

Resolved, 1. That if, in the peremptory term of eight days, to be counted after the publication of this decree, rain does not fall abundantly, nobody will go to mass or say any prayers.

2. That if the drought still continue eight days more in addition the churches and chapples will be set on fire, and missals and rosaries and any other object of devotion will be destroyed.

3. That if finally rain does not fall on the third term of eight days longer the cleries, monks, nuns and saintly women will be put to death; and at present ample time is given to every body to count their sins of every kind and description, that thus the Supreme Maker will certainly understand with whom he has to deal.

He's plan avowal of direful events to follow in the event of rain not falling appears to have had the effect of leading the clergy to heartier invocations, for as there is no record of wholesale killing of these professors of religion it is supposed that the heavens opened and the town of Custhanas was drenched with showers.—*New York Herald.*

Undigested Food

In the stomach develops an acid which stings the upper part of the throat and palate, causing "heartburn." It also evolves a gas which produces wind on the stomach, and a feeling and appearance of distension in that organ after eating. For both this acidity and swelling Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a much better remedy than all saline salts, like hartshorn and carbonate of soda. A wineglassful of the Bitters, after or before dinner, will be found to act as a reliable carminative or preventive. This fine specific for dyspepsia, both in its acute and chronic form, also prevents and cures malarial fever, constipation, liver complaint, kidney troubles, nervousness and debility. Persons who observe in themselves a decline of vigor should use this fine tonic without delay.

Chionanthus Compound.

Is certainly the most effective remedy for the Liver, Kidneys and Blood which has ever come before the people. It is growing into favor rapidly, as we expected it would. One person using it tells neighbors of its prompt curative action. It therefore requires less advertising than any remedy in the market. It cures all conditions dependent upon a disordered state of the Liver, Kidneys, or Blood. Such a Jaundice, Torpid and inactive Liver derangements of the Kidneys Eruptions on the Skin, Pimples on the face, Boils, Scald-Head of children, Excoriations of infants, etc. The medicine is pleasant to take, and contains the best Liver and Blood purifying properties known. A physician who has prescribed it many years, says he never had any medicine which gave such satisfaction. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists and at country stores.

A Great Discovery.

Mr. William Thomas, of Newton, Ia., says: "My wife has been seriously affected with a cough for twenty-five years, and thinking more seriously than ever before. She has used many remedies without relief and being urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery, did so, with most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved her very much, and the second bottle has absolutely cured her. She has not had so good health for thirty years." Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. Large size $1 6

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Z. T. Baltzly. 3

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The greatest medical wonder of the world Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chilblains, Corns, Tetter, Chapped Hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded. 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly. Mar23,83,1y

A Card

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, New York City. oct30-1y

Itch of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by J. M. Schuckers, Druggist, Massillon. 37-4m

ROYER'S GERMAN SPECIFIC cures Diarrhœa, Cholera, Cholera Morbus and Cramp in the Stomach and Bowels. For old or young, pleasant to take. Price 25c. For sale by druggists and at country stores.

—J. E. Jackson, Dear Sir: I was afflicted very badly for years with kidney disease. I used two bottles of your medicine—Burdick's Kidney Cure. This acts at once and should be known to all sufferers. Thomas McClure, Unionville, N. J. Price, 75 cents and $1.25. Sample free. For sale by J. M. Shuckers. Also ask for a free sample bottle of Magnum Bonum. J. E. Jackson's Cough Syrup free to all. Large size 25 cents. 45tf

REV. H. B. EWELL, of Pavilion, N. Y., says of Gilmore's Aromatic Wine: "I believe it to be a most desirable remedy to be placed in every family. Sold by druggists.

WILLIS L. CULVER, of Pavilion, N. Y., says that Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir cured him of a long standing Throat and Lung trouble. Sold by druggists.

REV W. F. REQUA, Baptist Church, Aurora, Ill., says that Gilmore's Aromatic Wine is a household remedy and that no family should be without it. Sold by druggists.

CONFINED TO THE BED FOUR MONTHS, and almost blind, and cured by one box of Gilmore's Neuralgia Cure. Sold by druggists.

E. E. CARR, of Daggetts Mills, Pa., says he saved the life of his child with croup by using Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir. Sold by druggists.

LADIES, is life and health worth preserving? If you think so, use Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

GIVE YOUR CHILDREN, for Coughs and Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough and Hoarseness, Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir. Sold by druggists.

REV. E J. WHITNEY, of Clarkson, N. Y., says Gilmore's Aromatic Wine for Female Weakness, stands without a rival. sold by druggists.

IMPOTENCY in Man or Woman cured by Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

WE WARRANT Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir to relieve the Asthma in *one minute*. Sold by druggists. 45-1yeow

A Novel Feature in Investments.

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what business has least been affected and uninjured?

Such a business, industry or corporation, that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranche and cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering $500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 10 year bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the millionaire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will allow.

The company issues certificates of indebtedness in one and five dollars, each representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased $50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a $100 gold bond, first mortgage, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway, New York.

The remaining $50 due on the bond being payable to the company in monthly installments not exceeding $5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery, the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the company gives as a bonus, fee, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of $25.

Those desiring to buy their bonds outright for cash can do so at 10 per cent. discount in $100, $500 or $1,000 bonds and receive one five or ten shares of stock free. The bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the company, estimated to be worth $3,000,000, and this money received from sale of bonds will be invested in cattle, the income from which it is estimated will yield 30 per cent. upon the stock after paying 6 per cent. on the bonds.

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—*The N. Y. Financier.* 29y

A little boy climbed a tree,
Down which came a small humble bee,
Which reached the ground first—
Bee or he?
He!

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Trains.

In effect May 30, 1886, until further notice.

New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	Accom.
Lorain	6 55AM	3 45PM	.....	4 00AM
Sheffield	7 05	3 55	.....	4 10
Elyria	7 15	4 05	.....	4 30
Patterson	7 20	4 15	.....	4 45
Grafton	7 30	4 30	.....	5 30
Cleveland	7 00	4 00	.....	3 00AM
Grafton	8 05	5 05	.....	5 30
Belden	8 15	5 15	.....	5 40
Eharte	8 24	5 23	.....	6 00
York	8 32	5 31	.....	6 14
Medina	8 39	5 38	.....	7 00
Chippewa Lake	8 48*	5 47*	.....	7 15
Seville	9 08	6 08	.....	7 50
Sterling	9 15	6 15	.....	8 15
Easton	9 29	6 26	.....	9 00
Silver Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warwick	9 40	6 36	.....	9 40
Canal Fulton	9 48	6 43	.....	10 00
Pauls	9 56*	6 51*	.....	10 20
Massillon	10 07	7 05	5 50AM	11 00
Navarre	10 21*	7 20*	6 05*	11 50
Justus	10 26	7 30	6 11	12 07
Beach City	10 31	7 38	6 20	12 16PM
Strasburgh	10 45	7 49	6 32	12 35
Canal Dover	10 56	8 01	6 41	1 09
New Philadel	11 05	8 10	6 53	1 30
Goshen	.....	8 15*	6 58*	1 45
Tuscarawas	11 15*	8 20*	7 05*	2 08
Grichville	11 25	8 30	7 15	.....
"	11 47	.....	7 15	2 45
Newport	11 55*	.....	7 25*	3 00
Stillwater	12 05PM	.....	7 35	3 30
Tippecanoe	12 15	.....	7 45	3 55
Freenort	12 30	.....	8 02	4 30
Rattler	12 40	.....	8 12	4 55
Clevenger	.....	.....	8 20*	5 10
Holloway	12 50	.....	8 32	5 35
Flushing	1 00	.....	8 33	5 55
Lafferty	1 11	.....	8 44	6 30
Bruce	1 18	.....	8 52	6 45
Fairpoint	1 28	.....	9 02	7 05
Maynard	1 38	.....	9 13	7 25
Kidds	1 44	.....	9 20	7 40
Barton	1 50	.....	9 25	7 50
Pasco	2 00*	.....	9 35	8 05
Bridgeport	2 15	.....	9 50	8 30

Ar. Wheeling by Street Car from Bridgeport.

GOING NORTH.

Lv. Wheeling by Street Car for Bridgeport.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.	Accom.
Bridgeport	.....	11 25AM	4 05PM	4 00AM
Pasco	.....	11 40*	4 20	4 20
Barton	.....	11 50	4 30	4 35
Kidds	.....	11 54*	4 35*	4 45
Maynard	.....	12 00	4 41	5 00
Fairpoint	.....	12 10pm	4 52	5 20
Bruce	.....	12 19	5 02	5 35
Lafferty	.....	12 27*	5 10	5 50
Flushing	.....	12 28	5 22	6 10
Holloway	.....	12 50	5 35	6 35
Clevenger	.....	.....	5 38*	6 40
Butler	.....	.....	5 46	6 55
Freeport	.....	1 10	5 56	7 15
Tippecanoe	.....	1 25	6 13	7 45
Stillwater	.....	1 35	6 23	8 10
Newport	.....	1 45*	6 33*	8 15
Uhrichsville	5 00AM	2 00	6 43	8 45
Tuscaraw's	5 04*	2 08*	6 52	9 00
Goshen	5 11	.....	6 58	9 10
New Phila	5 20	2 18	7 05	9 25
C Dover	5 30	2 27	7 14	10 00
Strasburg	5 42	2 39	7 26	10 45
Beach City	5 52	2 50	7 38	11 10
Justus	6 00	2 58	7 45	11 25
Navarre	6 05*	3 03*	7 50*	11 40
Massillon	6 20	3 18	8 05	12 45pm
Pauls	6 32*	3 29	.....	1 15
C Fulton	6 40	3 37	.....	1 35
Warwick	6 48	3 45	.....	2 05
Easton	6 59	3 55	.....	2 30
Sterling	7 14	4 10	.....	3 10
Seville	7 21	4 17	.....	3 30
Chippewa L	7 43*	4 37*	.....	3 55
Medina	7 52	4 47	.....	5 38
York	7 59	4 55	.....	5 55
Eharte	8 06	5 05	.....	6 25
Belden	8 15	5 15	.....	6 40
ar Grafton	8 25	5 25	.....	7 20
Cleveland	9 30am	6 30	.....	10 30am
le Grafton	8 35	5 35	.....	7 20pm
Patterson	8 47*	5 46*	.....	7 35
Elyria	9 00	5 55	.....	7 50
Sheffield	9 10*	6 05*	.....	8 15
Lorain	9 20	6 15pm	.....	8 30

* Trains stop on signal for passengers.
All trains daily (Sundays excepted).

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

(1) At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

(2) At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. R'y, for Indianapolis, St. Louis and the West.

(3) At Sterling with A. & G. W. R'y, for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c.

(4) At Warwick with C. Mt. V. & C. R'y, for Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

(5) At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton, Wooster, Alliance, &c.

(6) At Dover with C. & M. R'y, for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg.

(7) At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steubenville, Cosbocton and Zanesville.

At Wheeling with railroads diverging. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

WM. H. GROUT,
Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent.
OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

BETWEEN TOLEDO AND MARIETTA.
In effect January 18, 1886.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	No. 1.*
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo.....Lv	7 45	12 30	5 00	.....
Fremont.....Lv	9 07	1 47	6 18	.....
Clyde.....Lv	9 23	2 03	6 33	.....
Bellevue.....Lv	9 38	2 18	6 47	.....
Monroeville.....Lv	9 57	2 32	7 03	1 35
Norwalk.....Ar	10 13	3 00	7 20	1 50
" Lv	10 13	3 00	7 20	1 50
Clarksfield.....Lv	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brighton.....Lv	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington.....Lv	11 03	3 52	9 00	2 32
Lodi.....Lv	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creston.....Ar	11 52	4 40	10 15	3 15
" Lv	P. M.	.....	.....	.....
Orrville.....Ar	12 20	5 10	11 45	3 45
" Lv	12 40	5 10	6 AM	6 00
Massillon.....Lv	1 20	5 50	6 40	6 40
Navarre.....Lv	1 35	6 05	6 55	6 55
Valley Junction.....Lv	2 10	6 50	7 30	7 30
New Cumberland.....Lv	2 20	7 05	7 50	7 50
Sherrodsville.....Lv	2 40	7 20	8 30	8 30
Leesville.....Lv	2 55	7 35	8 55	8 55
Bowerstown.....Lv	3 05	7 45	9 10	9 10
Valley Junction.....Lv	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canal Dover.....Lv	2 35	.....	8 00	8 00
Newcomerstown.....Lv	3 27	.....	8 17	8 17
Cambridge.....Lv	4 30	.....	9 15	9 45
Marietta.....Ar	7 20	.....	12 50	12 50

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6.	No. 8.	No. 4.	No. 2.*
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta.....Lv	6 20	2 30	.....	.....
Cambridge.....Lv	8 54	5 20	.....	.....
Newcomerstown.....Lv	9 18	6 20	.....	.....
Canal Dover.....Lv	10 28	6 55	.....	.....
Valley Junction.....Ar	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bowerstown.....Lv	9 45	4 00	6 20	.....
Leesville.....Lv	9 58	4 20	6 32	.....
Sherrodsville.....Lv	10 15	5 00	6 45	.....
New Cumberland.....Lv	10 35	5 35	7 00	.....
Valley Junction.....Lv	11 15	7 15	7 25	.....
Massillon.....Ar	P. M.	8 35	8 12	.....
" Lv	12 30	8 35	8 12	.....
Orrville.....Lv	1 25*	10 15*	8 53	.....
Creston.....Ar	1 57	10 45	9 22	.....
" Lv	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington.....Lv	2 40	11 28	10 10	*
Brighton.....Lv	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarksfield.....Lv	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwalk.....Ar	3 35	12 10	11 25	7 25
" Lv	.....	A. M.	.....	.....
Monroeville.....Lv	3 47	12 25	11 37	7 37
Bellevue.....Lv	4 01	.....	11 55	7 53
Clyde.....Lv	4 18	.....	12 10	8 08
Fremont.....Lv	4 35	.....	12 30	8 25
Oak Harbor.....Lv	4 58	.....	12 55	8 48
Toledo.....Ar	P. M. 5 55	.....	P. M. 1 55	9 45

No. 29.	No. 27.	Norwalk & Huron.	No. 26.	No. 28.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
6 00	11 40	Ar.....Huron.....Lv	6 25	2 15
5 47	11 25	" Fries' Landing.....	6 38	2 28
5 35	11 10	.....Milan.....	6 52	2 45
5 15	10 45	Lv.....Norwalk.....Ar	7 15	3 10

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Bowerstown.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M HALL, Gen. Passenger Agt.
M. D WOODFORD, Gen Manager.

TAKE THE

MT. VERNON & PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

The Great Through Line via

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 3:55 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis 6. m. and Kansas City 7:30 p. m.

No line running through the States of Ohio Indiana and Illinois can offer such superior facilities or kindly comfort to its patrons. Rates as low as the lowest.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time—In effect January 3, 1886.

GOING SOUTH.				GOING SOUTH.		
No. 1. Local Express.	No. 27. Night Express.	No. 3. Fast Mail.	STATIONS.	No. 2. Fast Mail.	No. 28. Night Express.	No. 4. Local Express.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. & G. W. Depot Lv	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
1 00	7 00	5 15	...Cleveland...	9 10	8 00	2 10
12 46	6 46	5 01	" Euclid ave	9 24	8 14	2 25
12 32	6 30	4 45	" Newburg	9 39	8 9	2 41
11 47	5 58	4 13	...Hudson...	10 10	9 00	3 20
11 30	5 43	3 58	Cuyahoga Falls	10 27	9 17	3 38
11 17	5 30	2 45	...Akron...	10 15	9 30	3 55
10 57	4 49	3 06	...Warwick...	11 14	10 07	4 28
10 16	4 25	2 18	...Orrville...	11 38	10 27	1 51
9 22	3 15	2 05	...Millersburg...	12 21	11 20	5 44
8 04	1 45	1 06	...Gambier...	1 28	12 39	7 01
7 53	1 33	12 54	...Mt. Vernon...	1 55	12 52	7 26
7 22	12 55	12 27	...Centerburg...	2 22	1 21	7 54
7 00	12 30	.....	.

THE BIDS ALL OPENED.

And the City Council Allows Itself a Week in which to Determine Who Shall Supply Us with Water.

All members of the Council were present last night, and the lobby was well filled. The important business of the evening being to read the bids for building water works, a Street Commissioners bill was quickly referred and City Clerk White commenced the [illegible] duous task of reading thirty five [illegible]s of legal cap manuscript written [illegible], which the INDEPENDENT would [illegible]sed to publish in full were its col[illegible] enough in number.

NOTE OF [illegible] AND CLAIMS.

The following [illegible] abstract of the firm's proposal

We [illegible] on the [illegible] of a contract [illegible] building the said [illegible] subject [illegible] The first [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]